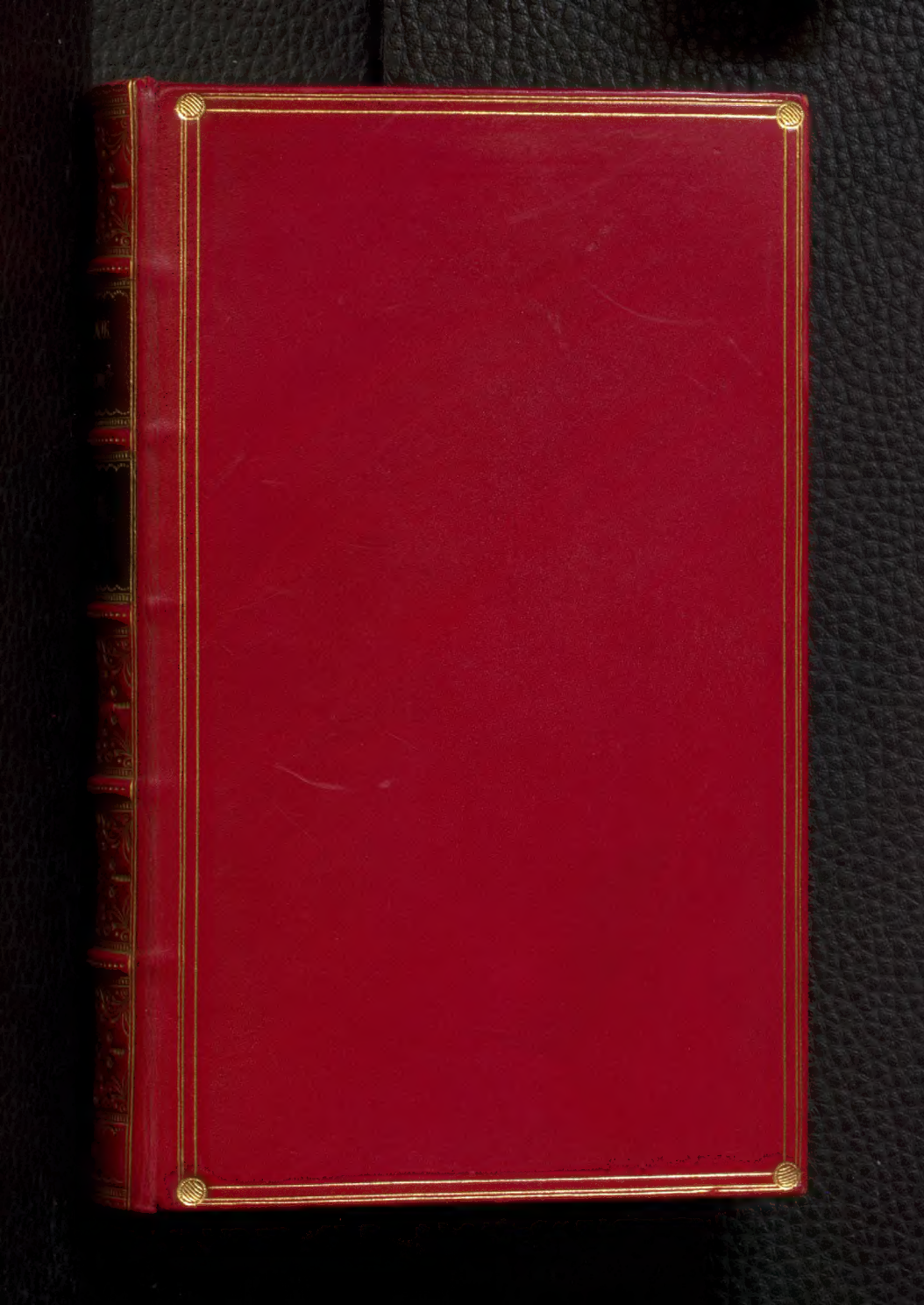

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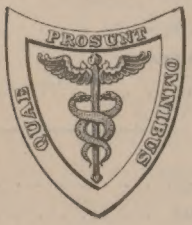
THE

PRACTITIONER'S

VISITING-LIST.

1907.

THIRTY PATIENTS PER WEEK.



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LEA BROTHERS & CO.

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HOW TO KEEP ACCOUNTS.

1. Keep your visiting list in such a way that you can fully explain it.
2. Transfer a record of your services at short intervals to a ledger, stating the items.

HOW TO KEEP THE VISITING LIST.

ENTER the names in the proper columns, and, in case of a new patient, the address (or husband's or parent's name and address) in the right-hand page under the head of "Memoranda." Under the proper date make a little dot • in lead pencil for a visit *to be paid*, and if at a special hour, write this down: 10 A. M. When a visit is paid make a diagonal stroke in ink, /. When several visits are paid a series of strokes, . . . may be made, or one with a little star */, and in the memorandum column the number of visits, "*4 visits," may be written in. A night-visit should be marked *N*. For an expected office case a small circle in lead pencil, ○, should be made, and when the patient has come a diagonal stroke in ink, ϕ. For a consultation write *C, and in the "Memoranda" "Consultation with Dr. ——" (whoever asked you in consultation). When you call a consultant mark the visit */, and in the "Memoranda" column write "Dr. —— in consultation." A confinement case may be marked *Cf.*, and anything special noted in column for memoranda. A vaccination should be marked *V*.

SIGNS.

•	*Visit to be made.*	ϕ	*Office Visit.*
/	*Visit made.*	*C*	*Consultation (when you are the consultant).*
••	*Second Visit to be made same day.*	*Cf.*	*Confinement Case.*
//	*Second Visit made.*	*V*	*Vaccination.*
N	*Night Visit.*	*	*Refers to a special note in column headed "Memoranda."*
○	*Office Visit expected.*		

DENTITION.

THE first teeth usually appear at about the seventh month, but they may be cut earlier or later without any presumption of disease. The first or temporary set of teeth numbers twenty, and appears approximately as follows (the numbers indicate months):

Molars.	Canine.	Incisors.	Canine.	Molars.
24—12	18	9—7—7—9	18	12—24

The permanent teeth appear about as follows (the numbers indicate years):

Molars.	Bicuspids.	Canine.	Incisors.	Canine.	Bicuspids.	Molars.
25—13—6	10—9	11	8—7—7—8	11	9—10	6—13—25

TO FIND DAY OF CONFINEMENT.

COUNT backward three months from the last day of menstruation, and add one year and seven days to the date thus reached. It should never be forgotten that an exact reckoning of the date of confinement is impossible, errors of one or two weeks being sometimes made.

THERMOMETRIC SCALES.

To convert Degrees of the Centigrade Scale into those of Fahrenheit: Multiply the number of the former by 9 and divide by 5; if the temperature was above the freezing-point (0°), add 32°; if it was below the freezing-point, subtract the result from 32°.

To convert Degrees of the Fahrenheit Scale into those of Centigrade: If the temperature be above the freezing-point (32°), subtract 32; if it be below the freezing-point, subtract the number from 32; then multiply the remainder by 5 and divide by 9.

In taking temperatures, the thermometer should always be used in the same situation (axilla, mouth, etc.), and left in for the same length of time (from five to seven minutes). It is important also, in keeping a record or making a report, to state the situation of the thermometer.

ORDINARY WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Troy, or Apothecaries', Weight.

20 grains (gr.)	= 1 scruple (℈)	= 20 grains.
3 scruples	= 1 drachm (ʒ)	= 60 "
8 drachms	= 1 ounce (℥)	= 480 "
12 ounces	= 1 pound (℔)	= 5760 "

Wine, or Apothecaries', Measure.

60 minims (♏)	= 1 fluidrachm.
8 fluidrachms (fldr.)	= 1 fluidounce.
16 fluidounces (floz.)	= 1 pint.
2 pints (O)	= 1 quart.
4 quarts	= 1 gallon (Cong.) = 231 cubic inches.

Linear Measure.

12 lines = 1 inch.

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

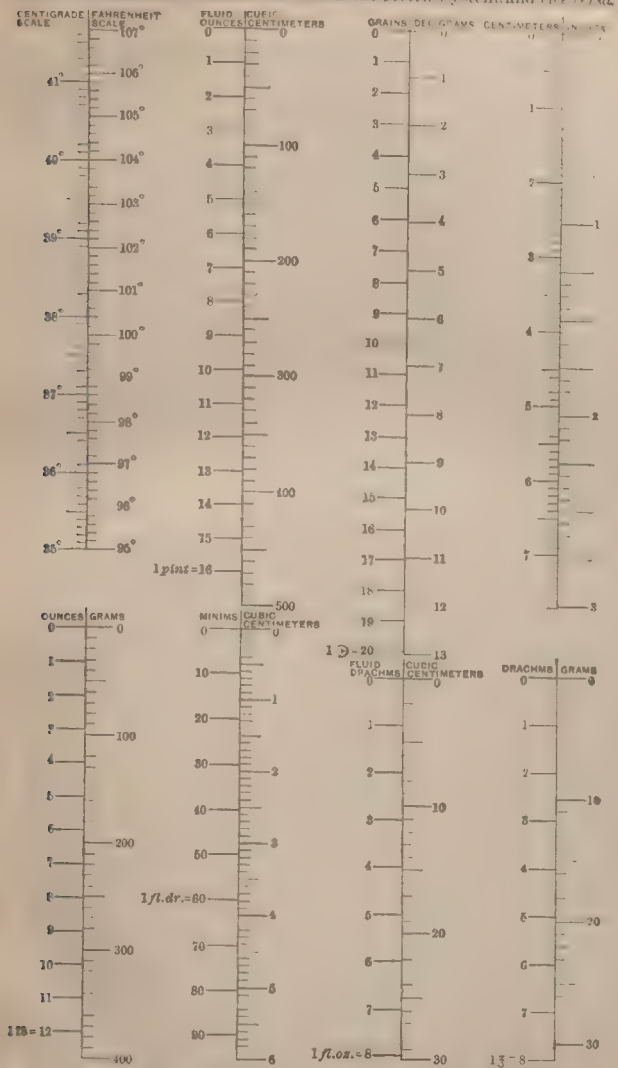
THIS system gets its name from the meter, which is the unit of linear measure. It is equal to 39.370432 inches, or a little over three and one quarter feet.

The gram is the unit of weight, and is equal to 15.432 grains (Troy).

The liter is the unit of solid or fluid measure, and is equal to 1.056 quarts.

The names of the higher weights and measures are formed by prefixing to the name of the unit the Greek terms Deka, Hecto, Kilo, and Myria. The names of the fractional weights and measures are formed by prefixing to the name of the unit the Latin terms deci, centi, milli.

COMPARATIVE SCALES, showing at a glance the exact equivalents of ordinary weights and measures in those of the Metric System, and *vice versa*.



The equivalents of fractions, whether large or small, may be found with great nicety by these scales. For instance, ¼ grain = ¼ of the metric equivalent of 7 grains, and 1-200 grain = .4000 of the metric equivalent of 20 grains. This method is, of course, reversible.

EXAMINATION OF THE URINE.

No clinical investigation is complete without careful and repeated examination of the urine, microscopically as well as chemically. The most important matters to be considered are—

1. Quantity passed in a given time. 2. Appearance (color, transparency, turbidity, etc.). 3. Odor. 4. Reaction (acid or alkaline). 5. Specific gravity. 6. Proportion of urates. 7. Proportion of phosphates. 8. Absence or presence of albumin, and quantity if present. 9. Absence or presence of sugar, and quantity if present. 10. Character of the sediment microscopically.

For ordinary examinations a sample of the first urine passed in the morning is best. It is sometimes necessary to examine in addition a sample specimen taken from the entire quantity passed during twenty-four hours. At other times it is important to examine that passed at stated periods after meals.

1. *Quantity.*—Instruct the patient to throw away the urine passed at a noted hour, and to collect in one vessel all passed subsequently for twenty-four hours up to the same hour of the following day. This quantity is to be accurately measured. The normal quantity is from 40 to 50 fluidounces. Variations occur within normal limits from excessive or insufficient drinking of water, loss by perspiration, etc. Persistent excess (polyuria) or diminution (oliguria) is pathological. The quantity is increased in diabetes insipidus and diabetes mellitus, in chronic nephritis, and, temporarily, in emotional states, including hysteria. The quantity is diminished in acute nephritis, in the last stages of chronic nephritis, in lithemia, in renal insufficiency, in conditions characterized by feebleness of the heart, in Asiatic cholera, in yellow fever, in acute intestinal obstruction, and in febrile conditions generally.

2. *Appearance.*—Normal urine is of an amber color and transparent. The color of the urine varies with its concentration, and may be altered by drugs. Rhubarb imparts a gamboge-yellow color to acid urine, a violet-red color to alkaline urine. Senna imparts a brownish, logwood a reddish, carbolic and gallic acids each a blackish tinge. Of the more important pathological changes, smokiness or redness is usually due to blood; a greenish-yellow or brownish tint usually indicates bile; a milky appearance is caused by that rare condition, chyluria. Urates and uric acid sometimes impart a bright orange-red tint that may be mistaken for blood. When blood is present, the corpuscles will be seen under the microscope, but there is a condition (*hemoglobinuria*) in which the coloring matter of the blood, but not the corpuscles, passes into the urine. A special test is here necessary.

Normal urine may become turbid on standing. Nearly always a slight cloud of mucus will form, and urates may deposit on cooling, even when not in excess, if the urine is somewhat concentrated. Urine turbid when passed is pathological. Pus and mucus cause turbidity, the nature of which may be distinguished by microscopic examination. Chemically, pus may be detected by the addition of hydrogen dioxide, which causes effervescence from liberation of oxygen, or by allowing it to settle and adding liquor potassæ after pouring off the supernatant urine, when the pus becomes a ropy, viscid mass, easily recognized by its behavior upon attempting to pour it from the test-tube. Turbidity in an acid urine that

clears up on heating is due to urates. Turbidity, increased or unaffected by heat and cleared up by the addition of nitric acid, is caused by phosphates. Very pale, transparent urine, of high specific gravity, usually contains sugar; if of low specific gravity, and there is polyuria, it may be free from abnormal constituent or may contain sugar and likewise albumin.

3. *Odor.*—Urine has a typical odor, sometimes described as aromatic. If alkaline fermentation take place, the urine becomes ammoniacal. The ingestion of turpentine imparts an odor of violets. The urine of diabetes mellitus sometimes has a sweetish odor. The presence of acetone yields an odor resembling that of chloroform.

4. *Reaction* is to be ascertained soon after the passage of the urine by means of slips of litmus-paper, of which the blue is reddened if the secretion is acid, and the red is made blue if the secretion is alkaline; or by turmeric-paper, which is made brown if the secretion is alkaline. The total twenty-four hours' urine of a healthy person is acid. The urine may be alkaline a few hours after a meal, especially if large quantities of alkali have been taken, in cases in which the stomach has been washed out, and in cases of obstinate vomiting. Ammoniacal fermentation will give an alkaline reaction to urine.

5. *Specific Gravity.*—This is ascertained by means of a special form of hydrometer called a urinometer. Normal specific gravity is about 1018 or 1020. Increased specific gravity (1025 or more) indicates excess of solid matters; if the quantity is scanty, usually these are urates or phosphates, or both; but if the quantity is excessive sugar is usually present. If the specific gravity is low (1010 or less), albumin may be suspected.

6. *Urates and Uric Acid.*—In addition to the high specific gravity and turbidity clearing on heat, as already mentioned, urates and uric acid may be detected by examination of the sediment under the microscope. When urates and uric acid only are present, the urine is usually acid, but urates and phosphates may be present together in a faintly acid, neutral, or alkaline urine. Free uric acid is practically always abnormal, and urates in noticeable quantity may usually be considered excessive, but only exact quantitative determination of the entire amount passed in twenty-four hours can make this certain.

7. *Phosphates.* The proportion of phosphates may be roughly ascertained by adding to some urine in a test-tube half its bulk of a solution of caustic potash (1 : 8), and gently warming the mixture. If the deposit which forms is deeper than ⅓ of an inch in a test tube ¾ of an inch in diameter, containing the mixture to a height of 2 inches, the phosphates are in excess. If much less, they are below normal. Turbidity of the urine which is cleared up by the addition of a little acetic acid is to be set down to an excess of phosphates, unless the urine is stale, when it may be due to alkaline decomposition.

8. *Albumin.*—Before testing for albumin or sugar, the urine should be filtered until perfectly clear. If alkaline, it must be acidulated by adding a drop or two of acetic acid. The most delicate of the reliable tests for albumin is to gently heat to the boiling-point the upper portion of a test tube about half filled with urine. A resulting cloudiness is due to albumin or phosphates. The addition of a few drops of *acetic acid* will clear up the turbidity due to phosphates, but will not affect that due to albumin.

Heller's test is best performed by putting about 1 inch of nitric acid in a

test-tube, and by means of a pipette allowing a few drops of the filtered urine slowly to trickle down the side of the inclined test-tube, and to lie upon the acid. A more or less white and opaque ring or cloudiness, due to coagulation of the albumin, will form at the junction of the two fluids. The ring may appear at once or develop slowly; hence the test-tube containing the urine and acid should be allowed to stand for about ten minutes before a negative result is recorded.

8. *Sugar.*—The presence of sugar in quantities sufficient to have any pathological significance may be detected by *Boettger's test*, which consists in placing in a test-tube about a drachm each of filtered urine and liquor potassæ, and adding a minute quantity of subnitrate of bismuth. If sugar be present, prolonged boiling will cause a precipitate of metallic bismuth, forming a black deposit at the bottom of the test-tube. A grayish precipitate may be caused by substances other than sugar. The result of the bismuth test is to be corroborated by *Trommer's test*. To the urine alkalinized with potassium hydroxide is added drop by drop a ten-per-cent. solution of copper sulphate until a slight precipitate persists. The occurrence of a yellowish or reddish precipitate of copper oxide on the application of gentle heat indicates the presence of sugar in quantity more than a trace. The reaction will also take place in from six to twenty-four hours without the application of heat.

To determine the *quantity* of sugar, *Fehling's solution* is usually employed. 34.64 grams of pure crystallized copper sulphate are dissolved in pure water, and the solution is made up to 500 c.c. 100 c.c. of sodium hydroxide of a sp. gr. of 1.34 and 175 grams of powdered Rochelle salt are dissolved in 400 c.c. of water, and the solution is also made up to 500 c.c. The two solutions are best kept in separate well-stoppered, dark-colored bottles. For use equal parts are mixed as required. Every 10 c.c. of Fehling's solution requires 5 centigrams of glucose to reduce it completely. The test is best made by placing in a porcelain capsule 5 c.c. each of the two solutions, adding sufficient distilled water to make 50 c.c., and boiling. If no change of color should occur, the test may be proceeded with: 1 part of the urine to be tested having been added to 9 parts of distilled water, this diluted urine is now permitted to slowly flow from a burette into the liquid in the capsule, or is added drop by drop until all the blue color has disappeared. The quantity necessary to effect this may be measured in grams (g) or drops (d). To ascertain the percentage of sugar the following formula may be used:

$$\frac{50}{g} \text{ or } \frac{772}{d} = \text{percentage.}$$

Quantity by the Fermentation Process.—Take specific gravity and record it. Place 8 ounces of urine in a pint bottle, add a piece of compressed yeast about the size of a walnut, insert a perforated cork, and place the bottle in a warm place (86° to 90° F.) for four or five hours or longer. Then allow the urine to cool, and again take sp. gr. Each degree of loss of sp. gr. represents about one grain of sugar to the ounce, or the total number of degrees lost multiplied by 0.23 will give the sugar percentage.

If sugar be found, frequent examinations must be made for

Acetone.—To the urine or a distillate thereof is added tincture of iodin or compound solution of iodin and then sufficient ammonia to form a deep-black precipitate. This disappears gradually in the presence of acetone and is replaced by a yellowish precipitate of iodoform, which is

recognizable by its odor and by appearing microscopically as made up of six sided tables or stars. After this, examination must be made for

Diacetic Acid.—Solution of chloride of iron is slowly added to the urine; the phosphates thus precipitated are removed by filtration; and more iron chloride is added. If a Bordeaux-red color results part of the urine is boiled and part heated with sulphuric acid and extracted with ether. If the boiled urine gives no reaction with the iron solution, or only a slight coloration, while the iron-chloride reaction with the ethereal extract fades within twenty-four or forty-eight hours, and if acetone is present (see above), we may conclude that the very grave condition of *diaceturia*, a forerunner of diabetic coma, exists.

10. The character of the microscopic sediment is always of great significance. This part of the examination requires special instruction.

IMPORTANT INCOMPATIBLES.

Acacia (gum), with alcohol, iron, lead-water, and mineral acids.

Acids (mineral), with alkalies and relatively weak salts of other acids, such as bromides, chlorides, and iodides.

Alkalies, with acids and with relatively weak salts.

Antipyrin and antifebrin should be given with alcohol or water only.

Arsenic, with tannic acid, salts of iron, and lime and magnesia.

Bitter infusions and tinctures, with salts of iron and lead.

Bromides, with acids, acid salts, or alkalies.

Calomel, with antipyrin, alkalies, lime-water, salts of iron and lead, and iodide of potassium.

Camphor (spirit of), with water.

Carbonates, with acids and acid salts.

Chloral, with cyanides.

Chlorides, with silver salts, lead salts, and alkalies.

Chloroform (except in minute quantity), with water.

Corrosive sublimate, with alkalies, lime-water, salts of iron and lead, iodide of potassium, albumin, gelatine, and vegetable astringents. It may, however, be advantageously combined with tincture of the chloride of iron and liq. acidi arsenosi, or with iodide of potassium.

Digitalis, with iron and preparations containing tannic acid.

Iron (salts), with anything containing tannic acid. Tincture of the chloride of iron, with alkalies, carbonates, mucilages, and preparations containing tannic acid.

Mucilages, with acids, iron salts, and alcohol.

Potassium chlorate (and potassium permanganate) should not be rubbed up with tannic acid or other organic oxidizable substance.

Potassium (iodide of), with all strong acids and acid salts. (See Corrosive Sublimate.)

Spirit of nitrous ether, with antipyrin, sulphate of iron, tincture of guaiacum, and most carbonates.

Vegetable preparations holding tannic acid, with salts of iron and lead.

Alkaloids are precipitated or destroyed by tannic acid, alkalies, iodin or iodides, and chlorinous compounds.

ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION (Sylvester's Method).

FREE the body from any clothing that binds the neck, chest, or waist; turn it over upon the face for a moment, thrusting a finger into the mouth and sweeping it round, to bring away anything that may have gotten in or accumulated there. Then lay the body flat on the back, with something a few inches high under the shoulders, so as to cause the neck to be stretched out and the chin to be carried from the chest. Draw the tongue well forward out of the mouth and let it be held by an assistant. (If there be no one to do this, a pencil or small stick may be thrust across the mouth on top of the tongue and back of the last teeth, to keep the mouth open and the tongue out of the throat.) Place yourself on your knees behind the head, seize both arms near the elbows and sweep them round horizontally, away from the body and over the head till they meet above it; give a good, strong pull, and keep it up for a

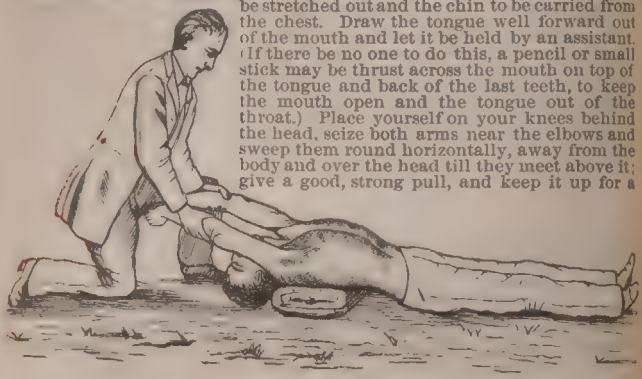


FIG. 1.

few seconds. After this return the arms to their former position alongside the chest, and make strong pressure for a few seconds against the lower ribs, so as to drive the air out of the chest and effect an act of expiration. Rhythmic traction of the tongue may also be practised.

This plan, regularly carried out, will make about 16 complete acts of respiration in a minute. It should be kept up for a long time, and not aban-

FIG. 2.

doned until the heart has ceased to beat. It should be remembered that cessation of the pulse at the wrists amounts to nothing as a sign of death, for life may be present when only a most acute ear can detect the sounds of the heart. In a moderately thin person deep pressure with the finger ends just below the lower end of the breastbone may sometimes reveal pulsation in the aorta when it cannot be found anywhere else.

TABLE OF ERUPTIVE FEVERS.

Disease.	Manner of Invasion.	Characteristics of Eruption.	Course of Disease.
Scarlatina (Scarlet fever).	Usually sudden; chilliness; high fever; rapid pulse; flushed face; convulsions or coma; sore throat; "strawberry tongue." Incubation: a few hours to a few days.	Appears very early, often on second day. First on neck and chest. May become universal. May be only about joints, and very trifling. Bright scarlet; punctate. Followed by desquamation; skin burning hot; sometimes itches.	Progresses steadily and rapidly. Temperature rises to 104°–106°. Defervescence gradual. Coma a dangerous sign. Albumin in urine common, and often true desquamative nephritis. Dur.: wk. or 10 dys.
Rötheln (German measles).	Usually unsuspected. Slight fever or none; mild catarrhal symptoms; vomiting; sight sore throat; enlargement of cervical lymphatic glands almost always present. Incubation: 2 to 3 wks.	Appears early. Often first symptom noted, first on face and neck, then on trunk. Rosy papules, scattered or clustered. Fades in one part and appears in another. Lasts about three days.	Usually mild. Disappears gradually. Duration: week or 10 days.
Varicella (Chicken-pox).	Usually unsuspected. Slight fever or none; slight malaise or none. Incubation: about 2 weeks.	Appears early. Usually on chest and shoulders, then on body and limbs and face. Distinct, clear, shot-sized vesicles; sometimes with distinct areola and even umbilicated; appear in successive crops; usually few in number.	Usually mild. Vesicles disappear by drying up. May form pus and leave pits. Duration: about a week.
Variola (Smallpox).	Usually sudden; chill; high fever; rapid pulse; violent pain in head and back; debility; mucous membranes often involved. Temperature falls with appearance of rash. Incubation about 12 days.	Appears on third or fourth day; first on face, and spreads over whole body and limbs in a day or two. Like shot like papules; then vesicles; then umbilicated pustules, about eighth day developing adherent crusts; well marked areola. Intense itching. Peculiar odor.	Symptoms grow worse as pustules mature. Often severe constitutional disturbance. Great restlessness and desire to scratch the eruption. Defervescence gradual and slow. May be interrupted or exacerbate. Crusts fall off, and often leave deep pits (pocks). Duration: about 3 weeks.
Morbilli (Measles).	Generally sudden; chilliness or even convulsions; moderate fever; lachrymation; catarrh of respiratory passages; bronchitis. Temperature rises with appearance of rash. Incubation: 2 wks.	Appears about fourth day; first on face, and spreads to body and limbs. May be limited; usually almost universal. Consists of rosy papules, arranged in parts of circles (crescentic); appears sometimes in successive crops.	Usually mild and regular. Temperature may be high from complications. Lasts about a week. Recovery rapid. Duration: week or 10 days.

POISONS AND ANTIDOTES.

THE following table contains suggestions for the proper treatment of those forms of poisoning most likely to occur. Though brief, they are all that will be needed to prompt the physician's memory:

POISON.	TREATMENT.
Nature unknown	Provoke repeated vomiting; Give bland liquids; Stimulate, if necessary; keep up breathing.
Acids— Sulphuric, Nitric, Hydrochloric, Oxalic,	Give an alkali (soap, soda, and whitewash usually at hand); limewater; magnesia; Provoke vomiting; avoid stomach-pump; Give ice cream and bland fluids; Secure rest; relieve pain by opium; Stimulate, if necessary; Feed by enema.
Hydrocyanic Acid and *Potassium Cyanide*	Stomach-pump or emetic; Stimulate; potassium permanganate; Give dilute ammonia-water—by intravenous injection, if necessary; chlorine-water; Cold affusions; Give atropine, gr. $\frac{1}{30}$, hypodermatically.
Carbolic Acid and *Creosote*	Give Epsom salts, dilute sulphuric acid; atropine, hypodermatically; Stomach-pump or emetics; White of egg; amyl nitrite; Stimulate; artificial heat.
Alkalies— Ammonia, Soda, Potash, Lye,	Give vinegar, lemon-juice, or orange-juice, or other acid or a fixed oil; Give bland liquids; Secure rest; relieve pain by opium; Stimulate, if necessary.
Arsenic— Paris green, Scheele's green, Fowler's solution,	Stomach-pump or emetics; Give hydrated oxide of iron or dialyzed iron and magnesia; Give dose of castor oil; Secure rest; Stimulate, if necessary.
Acetate of Lead	Stomach-pump or emetics; Give Epsom salts or dilute sulphuric acid; Milk, raw eggs, and water; Morphine hypodermatically for pain; Potassium iodide to eliminate the drug.
Mercury, *Corrosive sublimate*, *Antimony*, *Tartar Emetic*,	Emetics; careful lavage; Give some infusion containing tannic acid; Give raw eggs and milk; bland liquids; Give dose of castor oil; Stimulate, if necessary.
Copper Salts	Give albumin (milk, raw eggs); yellow prussiate of potassium; Stomach-pump or emetics; Give bland fluids.
Phosphorus	Provoke vomiting by repeated five-grain doses of sulphate of copper; Potassium permanganate ($\frac{1}{2}$–$\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.); Give dose of magnesia, but *no* oil.
Nitrate of Silver (lunar caustic),	Give strong salt and water; Provoke vomiting; } repeat many times.
Iodine	Stomach-pump or emetics; Give starch and water; Give bland fluids.

POISON.	TREATMENT.
Opium— Morphine, Laudanum, Paregoric, etc.,	Stomach-pump, emetic, potassium permanganate, by mouth; adrenalin ammonia; hot strong coffee by the bowel, atropine, cocaine, or strychnine hypodermatically, oxygen-inhalations, artificial respiration; lingual traction
Chloral— Paraldehyde,	Stomach-pump or emetic; artificial heat, massage; stimulate; strychnine; amyl nitrite; artificial respiration
Nux Vomica— Strychnine, Picrotoxin,	Stomach-pump or emetic; animal charcoal or tannic acid; bromide and chloral; amyl nitrite; chloroform by inhalation; artificial respiration.
Aconite— Veratrum viride,	Stomach-pump or emetic; stimulate, heat; atropine; artificial respiration
Hemlock, *Toadstool*, *Tobacco*, *etc.*, *etc.*,	Provoke vomiting and give a purge, tannic or gallic acid; Stimulate well; keep up breathing.
Belladonna or *Atropine*, *Hyoscyamus* or *Hyoscyamine*, *Duboisia* or *Duboisine*, *Stramonium* or *Daturine*,	Stomach-pump or emetic; stimulate. Enema hot strong coffee; artificial heat, morphine; pilocarpine; physostigmine; artificial respiration.
Alcohol	Stomach-pump or emetic; Give ammonia and water.
Decayed Meat or Vegetables	Provoke vomiting; wash out stomach; Give a purgative; give an enema; Give powdered charcoal and hydrogen dioxide.
Poisonous Gases— Carbonic acid or oxide, Sulphuretted hydrogen,	Fresh air; oxygen; Artificial respiration; Amyl nitrite or nitro-glycerin; Stimulation.

To provoke vomiting, warm water may be used, with or without ground mustard (℥ss to a pint of water), or ipecac (℥i of the powder or f℥ss of the syrup), or a finger may be thrust down the throat. It is best to give large quantities (a pint at a time) of warm water whenever vomiting is to be excited. The stomach-pump or simple siphon-tube, if accessible, is better. Apomorphine (gr. ½-gr. ⅛) subcutaneously is a reliable emetic.

Bland liquids are milk, raw eggs, some sort of oil, mucilage, barley-water, gruel, etc.

Stimulants are tea, coffee, whiskey, wine, etc., or ammonia and water. Of this last a teaspoonful in a teacupful of water will be enough for a dose. In making tea or coffee one must not wait to do it as if for the table, but mix hot water and the leaves or grounds, squeeze them well, stir together, and give the whole—leaves, grounds, everything.

Alkaline antidotes which are most likely to be at hand are ammonia and water (a tablespoonful in two teacupfuls of water), soap and water, lime, whiting, soda, chalk, tooth-powder, plaster, magnesia, white-wash, and even wood-ashes.

Acid antidotes most commonly accessible are vinegar and lemon-juice.

In giving an antidote it is well to remember that it is not always necessary to wait for it to dissolve, but that it may be stirred up in any fluid at hand (except oil), and swallowed immediately.

Antagonists are drugs which physiologically oppose the poison, as atropine to opium, chloral to strychnine, pilocarpine to atropine.

TABLE OF DOSES

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE NEW UNITED STATES PHARMACOPŒIA.

For hypodermatic use the dose should be *half* that used by the mouth.
For use by rectum the dose should be *twice* that used by the mouth.
Doses for Children.—Dr. Young's rule: Add 12 to the age, and divide by the age to give the denominator of a fraction, the numerator of which is 1.

Example: For a child two years old, $\frac{12+2}{2}=\frac{1}{7}$; the dose should be $\frac{1}{7}$th that for an adult. In giving powerful medicines and opium still smaller doses must be used for children.

Remedies.	Grains or minims.	Grams or cubic centimeters.
Abstracta. (*See ext. fld. Double the dose.*)		
Acetanilidum (antifebrin)	2—7	0.13 — 0.5
Acetphenetidinum(phenacetin)	2—6	0.13 — 0.35
Acid, benzoic	5—15	0.32 — 1.
boric	5—10	0.32 — 0.65
camphoric (to check night-sweats)	15—30	1. — 2.
gallic	3—60	0.2 — 4.
hydriodic dil.	10—60	0.6 — 4
hydrobrom. dil.	10—60	0.6 — 4.
hydrochlor. dil.	5—20	0.3 — 1.3
hydrocyan. dil.	2—6	0.12 — 0.35
nitric. dil.	5—20	0.3 — 1.3
nitro-hydrochlor. dil.	5—20	0.3 — 1.3
phosphoric. dil.	5—30	0.3 — 2.
salicylic	5—20	0.3 — 1.3
sulphuric. arom.	5—15	0.3 — 1
sulphuric. dil.	5—30	0.3 — 2.
tannic	2—10	0.13 — 0.65
Aconitina (white crystals)	$\frac{1}{200}$—$\frac{1}{100}$	0.0002— 0.0003
Adonidin (heart-tonic)	$\frac{1}{15}$—$\frac{1}{4}$	0.006 — 0.02
Adrenalin (vaso-constrictor) locally	. . .	1 : 10,000 to 1 : 1,100
Agaricin (to check night-sweats)	$\frac{1}{4}$—$\frac{1}{2}$	0.008 — 0.015
Aloinum	$\frac{1}{2}$—3	0.008 — 0.2
Aluminum chlorid	2—10	0.13 — 0.65
Ammonii benzoas	10—20	0.65 — 1.3
bromid.	5—30	0.32 — 2
carb.	3—10	0.2 — 0.65
chlorid.	10—30	0.65 — 2.
iodid. *vel* valer.	2—15	0.13 — 1
Amyl nitris (inhaled or internally)	2—5	0.1 — 0.32
Amylene hydrate (hypnotic)	10—60	0.6 — 4.
Antimon. et pot. tart.; diaph.	$\frac{1}{20}$—$\frac{1}{10}$	0.003 — 0.006
et pot. tart.; emetic	1—2	0.06 — 0.13
Antipyrine	2—15	0.13 — 1.
Apiol	5—10	0.3 — 0.6
Apomorph. hydrochlor.	$\frac{1}{30}$—$\frac{1}{15}$	0.002 — 0.006
Argenti nitras	$\frac{1}{6}$—$\frac{1}{3}$	0.01 — 0.032
oxidum	$\frac{1}{2}$—2	0.032 — 0.13
Argentol	2—15	0.13 — 1.
Argyrol	$\frac{1}{4}$—2	0.0016— 0.013
Arseni bromidum *vel* iodidum	$\frac{1}{64}$—$\frac{1}{16}$	0.001 — 0.004
trioxidi (arsenous)	$\frac{1}{64}$—$\frac{1}{25}$	0.001 — 0.003
Asaprol (locally 2%), internally	5—20	0.3 — 1.3

Remedies.	Grains or minims.	Grams or centigrams.
Aspirin	5—10	0.32 —
Atropine sulphas	$\frac{1}{120}$	0.0006
Auri et sodii chlorid.	$\frac{1}{12}$—$\frac{1}{4}$	0.006 — 0.02
Barii chlorid.	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.002
Benzonaphthol	$\frac{1}{2}$—5	0.032 —
Beta-naphthol	2—10	0.13 —
Bismuthi salicylas *vel* subgallas	2—	0.13 —
subcarbonas *vel* subnitras	5—20	0.32 —
Bromoformum (in whooping-cough, etc.)	5—60	0.32 — 4
Butyl-chloral hydrate	2—5	0.02 —
Caffeina	1—10	0.32 —
Calcii chlorid. hydrat.	1 —	0.065 —
Camph. monobrom.	5—20	0.32 —
Cerii oxalas	2—	0.13 —
Chloralformamidum (chloralamid)	1—10	0.065 —
Chloralose (hypnotic, sedative)	1—60	0.2 — 4
Chloralum hydratum	3—15	1. —
Chloretone	3—20	0.2 —
Chloroformum	10—20	0.65 —
Cinchonidina, and its salts	1—30	0.06 —
Citrophen	5—30	0.32 —
Cocaina (locally, 1 to 4% sol.) internally	5—15	0.32 —
Codeina	$\frac{1}{6}$	0.001 —
Colchicina	$\frac{1}{16}$	0.004 —
Conina, and its salts	$\frac{1}{120}$—$\frac{1}{30}$	0.0006 — 0.0013
Copaiba	$\frac{1}{2}$—5	0.0006— 0.02
Creolin (locally, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2% sol.), internally	15—60	1 — 4.
Creosote valerate *vel* carbonate	2—5	0.05 —
Creosotum	5—30	0.2 — 2
Croton chloral	$\frac{1}{2}$—20	0.032 — 1
Cupri acetas	1—5	0.065 — 0.2
arsenis	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.008 —
sulphas	$\frac{1}{100}$	0.0006
Digitalinum	$\frac{1}{16}$—$\frac{1}{4}$	0.004 — 0.016
Digitalis	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.005 — 0.3
Dionin	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.008 — 0.13
Dormiol	$\frac{1}{4}$—$\frac{1}{2}$	0.015 — 0.032
Duboisina, and salts	5—15	0.32 — 1
Elaterinum	$\frac{1}{120}$—$\frac{1}{60}$	0.0006— 0.001
Elaterium	$\frac{1}{60}$—$\frac{1}{12}$	0.001 — 0.005
Ergota	$\frac{1}{16}$—$\frac{1}{4}$	0.004 — 0.015
Ergotinum	15—60	1. — 4
Ethyl carbamate (urethane)	2—8	0.13 —
Ethyl iodidum (inhalation)	10—30	0.6 —
Euquinin	5—20	0.3 — 1.
Europhen	2—7	0.13 —
Exalgin (analgesic; give with alcohol)	1—2	0.16 — 0.3
Extractum aconiti	2—6	0.13 — 0.4
aloes	$\frac{1}{8}$—$\frac{1}{4}$	0.005 — 0.015
bellad. foliorum	2—5	0.03 — 0.3
cannab. ind. (with caution)	$\frac{1}{2}$—$\frac{1}{2}$	0.01 — 0.032
cimicifugæ	$\frac{1}{16}$—$\frac{1}{4}$	0.004 — 0.015
colchici cormi	1—5	0.06 — 0.3
colocynthidis comp.	$\frac{1}{2}$—2	0.03 — 0.13
digitalis	5—15	0.32 — 1
ergotæ	$\frac{1}{2}$—1	0.008 — 0.065
euonymi	2—15	0.032 — 1
euphorbiæ piluliferæ	5—10	0.2 — 0.6
hæmatoxyli	30—60	2. — 4
hyoscyami	10—30	0.65 — 2
ignatiæ	$\frac{1}{2}$—2	0.032 — 0.13
jalapæ	$\frac{1}{4}$—$\frac{1}{4}$	0.008 — 0.032
krameriæ	5—10	0.32 — 0.60

Remedies.	Grains or minims.	Grams or cubic centimeters
Extractum nucis vomicæ	½—½	0.008 — 0.032
opii	⅛—1	0.008 — 0.06
physostigmatis	1/12—⅛	0.004 — 0.01
podophylli	¼—3	0.03 — 0.2
rhamni purshianæ	2—5	0.12 — 0.3
rhei	2—5	0.12 — 0.3
scopolæ	⅙—⅓	0.01 — 0.02
stramonii	¼—½	0.015 — 0.03
sumbul	2—5	0.12 — 0.3
taraxaci	5—60	0.32 — 4.
Fel bovis purif.	5—10	0.32 — 0.65
Ferri arsen.	1/20—⅛	0.003 — 0.01
bromid.	1—5	0.065 — 0.32
cacodylatis	¼—1	0.016 — 0.065
carb. sacch.	2—15	0.13 — 1.
hypophosphis	5—10	0.32 — 0.65
iodidum sacch.	2—5	0.13 — 0.32
lactas	1—3	0.065 — 0.2
oxid. hydrat. cum magnes. (antidote to arsenic)	{f ʒ ½—f ʒ i frequently}	16. —32.
pyrophosphas	1—5	0.065 — 0.32
sulphas	1—3	0.06 — 0.2
sulphas exsiccat.	½—2¼	0.032 — 0.15
valer.	1—3	0.065 — 0.2
Ferrum dialys.	1—15	0.065 — 1.
reduct.	1—5	0.065 — 0.32
Fluidextractum aconiti	¼—2	0.03 — 0.12
apocyni	5—30	0.3 — 2.
belladonnæ radicis	1—2	0.06 — 0.12
berberidis	15—60	1. — 4.
cannabis indicæ	1—3	0.06 — 0.2
cimicifugæ	10—30	0.6 — 2.
cholchici seminis	2—5	0.12 — 0.3
cubebæ	2—5	0.12 — 0.3
cumi	½—8	0.25 — 0.5
convallariæ	1—2	0.06 — 0.12
digitalis	30—60	2. — 4.
ergotæ	2—10	0.12 — 0.6
gelsemii	5—16	0.3 — 1.
hyoscyami	10—30	0.6 — 2.
kramériæ	5—30	0.3 — 2.
lobeliæ	1—5	0.06 — 0.3
nucis vomicæ	30—60	2. — 4.
pilocarpi	16—30	1. — 2.
rhamni purshianæ	16—30	1. — 2.
rhamni purshianæ aromaticum	1—5	0.06 — 0.3
sanguinariæ	1—3	0.06 — 0.2
scopolæ	10—20	0.60 — 1.2
senegæ	1—2	0.06 — 0.12
staphisagriæ	1—3	0.06 — 0.2
stramonii	60—120	4. — 8.
viburni prunifolii	1—5	0.06 — 0.3
Glandulæ suprarenales siccæ	1—5	0.06 — 0.3
thyroidiæ siccæ	16—30	1. — 2.
Glyceritum ferri, quininæ et strychninæ phosphatum	¼—5	0.015 — 0.3
Guaiacol (internally)	10—60	0.6 — 4.
topically)	2—10	0.13 — 0.65
carbonas *vel* benzoas	2—10	0.12 — 0.65
valerate	15—75	1. — 5.
Haffkine's prophylactic vaccine (subcutaneously)	1/12—⅓	0.005 — 0.02
Heroin	3—10	0.2 — 0.6
Hexamethylenamine (urotropin)		

Remedies.	Grains or minims.	Grams or cubic centimeters.
Hydrarg. chlor. corros.	$\frac{1}{64}$ — $\frac{1}{10}$	0.001 — 0.006
chlor. mite	$\frac{1}{2}$ — 10	0.004 — 0.65
iodid. flav.	$\frac{1}{6}$ — 4	0.01 — 0.065
iodid. rubr.	$\frac{1}{32}$ — $\frac{1}{16}$	0.0015 — 0.006
subsulphas flav., as emetic	2 — 5	0.13 — 0.35
c. creta	3 — 8	0.2 — 0.5
Hydrastina	$\frac{1}{4}$ — 1	0.016 — 0.06
Hydrastininæ hydrochloridum	$\frac{1}{4}$ — 1	0.016 — 0.065
Hydrogenii dioxid. (10 vol. sol.)	30 — 120	2. — 8.
Hyoscinæ hydrobrom.	$\frac{1}{200}$ — $\frac{1}{50}$	0.0003 — 0.0009
Hyoscyaminæ sulph.	$\frac{1}{200}$ — $\frac{1}{50}$	0.0003 — 0.001
Ichthalbin	2 — 5	0.13 — 0.32
Ichthyol (locally, 10 to 50 %) (internally)	3—5	0.2 — 0.32
Infusum digitalis	f℥ 1 — f℥ 4	4. — 16.
Iodoformum	1—5	0.065 — 0.32
Iodol	$\frac{1}{6}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.01 — 0.032
Ipecacuanha { expect. / emet.	$\frac{1}{2}$ — 1	0.01 — 0.065
	15—30	1. — 2.
Jaborandi	15 — 30	1. — 2.
Lactophenin (antipyretic)	8—15	0.5 — 1.
Liq. ammon. acet.	f℥ 2—f℥ 8	8. — 32.
arsen. et hydr. iod., potassii arsenit., sodii arsenatis. (*To be increased cautiously.*)	1—5	0.06 — 0.3
sodii phosphatis	120—240	8. — 16.
ferri chloridi	2—10	0.13 — 0.65
ferri dialys.	10 — 30	0.65 — 2.
potassii citrat.	f℥ 2 — f℥ 4	8. — 16.
Lithii benzoas *vel* bromid. *vel* salicylas	5 — 20	0.32 — 1.3
carb. *vel* citras	2 — 10	0.13 — 0.65
Magnesii carb.	15—60	1. — 4.
citr. gran.	℥ ℈ 2 — ℥ ℈ 8	8. — 32.
Malakin (analgesic, antipyretic)	15 — 20	1. — 1.3
Mangani oxid. nigr.	1 — 5	0.065 — 0.32
Manganii hypophosphis	2—5	0.12 — 0.3
Massa copaibæ	5 — 30	0.32 — 2.
ferri carb.	5 — 15	0.32 — 1.
hydrarg.	1—15	0.065 — 1.
Mercurol	$\frac{1}{4}$ — 2	0.016 — 0.13
Methy thionine hydrochloride, methylene blue, with powdered nutmeg, malarial fevers	1—5	0.06 — 0.3
Mist. asafœtida	f℥ 1—f℥ 8	4. — 32.
chloroformi	f℥ 1 — f℥ 4	4. — 16.
ferri et ammon. acet.	f℥ 1 — f℥ 4	4. — 16.
glycyrrhizæ comp.	f℥ 1—f℥ 4	4. — 16.
magnes. et asafet.	f℥ 1 — f℥ 4	4. — 16.
rhei et sodæ	f℥ ½—f℥ 1	16. — 32.
Morphinæ, and its salts	$\frac{1}{16}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.004 — 0.032
Morrhuol (derivative of cod liver oil)	30 — 60	0.2 — 4.
Moschus	2—15	0.13 — 1.
Naphthalin (betanaphthol)	5—20	0.3 — 1.3
Narceina	$\frac{1}{6}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.01 — 0.032
Nitro-glycerinum (*Trinitrin, Spts. Glyceridis trinitratis*, 1 % solution)	(gtt. 1, increased.)	0.06, increased.
Oleoresina aspidii (filix mas)	15 — 60	1. — 4.
capsici	$\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.01 — 0.03
cubebæ	5—20	0.3 — 1.3
Oleum copaibæ	8 — 15	0.5 — 1.
erigerontis	5—15	0.3 — 1.
eucalypti	5 —10	0.3 — 0.6
gaultheriæ	3 — 10	0.2 — 0.6
phosporatum	1—3	0.06 — 0.2

Remedies.	Grains or minims.	Grams or cubic centimeters.
Oleum santali	10—30	0.06 — 2.
terebinthinæ	2—30	0.12 — 2.
tiglii	gtt. ¼—2	0.03 — 0.12
Opium pulvis (12½ morphine)	½—2	0.008 — 0.15
Pancreatin	10—20	0.65 — 1.3
Paraldehyde	20—60	1.3 — 4.
Pelletierine tannas	3—5	0.2 — 0.3
Phenocoll hydrochloride	8—15	0.5 — 1.
Phenol (carbolic acid	½—1½	0.032 — 0.1
Phenyl salicylate (salol)	5—20	0.3 — 1.2
Phosphorus	1/100—1/50	0.0005— 0.0013
Physostigminæ sulphas	1/100—1/50	0.0005— 0.0011
Picrotoxinum	1/50—1/10	0.0011— 0.0065
Pilocarpina, and salts	1/50—½	0.001 — 0.032
Piperazin	15 (daily).	1. (daily)
Plumbi acetas	¼—3	0.032 — 0.2
Potassii acetas *vel* bicarbonas	15—60	1. — 4.
bitartras *vel* bromidum	8—60	0.5 — 4.
chloras	5—20	0.32 — 1.3
cyanidum	1/20—¼	0.003 — 0.015
iodidum	5—60	0.32 — 4.
nitras	2—15	0.13 — 1.
permanganas	½—5	0.032 — 0.32
Pulvis acetanilidi comp.	5—10	0.3 — 0.6
glycyrrhizæ comp.	30—60	2. — 4.
ipecac. et opii	5—15	0.32 — 1.
jalapæ comp.	10—60	0.65 — 4.
morphinæ comp.	5—15	0.32 — 1.
rhei comp.	5—60	0.32 — 4.
Resina copaibæ	2—10	0.13 — 0.65
euonymi	2—5	0.13 — 0.32
guaiaci	5—20	0.32 — 1.3
jalapæ	2—5	0.13 — 0.32
podophylli	1/12—½	0.005 — 0.032
scammonii	2—10	0.13 — 0.65
Resorcinol	2—5	0.13 — 0.32
Rheum	2—30	0.13 — 2.
Saccharin (benzosulphinidum)	¼—5	0.03 — 0.32
Salipyrin (antipyretic, antineuralgic)	8—15	0.5 — 1.
Salophen (antipyretic, antirheumatic)	5—20	0.32 — 1.3
Santoninum	¼—5	0.015 — 0.32
Scopolaminæ hydrobromidum	1/240—1/120	0.000_7— 0.000_64
Serum, antiplague (subcutaneously)	5—15 ♏	20. — 60.
antipneumococcic "	5—10 ♏	20. — 40.
antistreptococcic "	2½—8 ♏	10. — 30.
antivenomous "	2½—5 ♏	10. — 20.
Sodii arsenas	1/100—1/50	0.001 — 0.006
arsenas exsiccatus	1/100—1/60	0.0006 — 0.0032
benzoas	5—15	0.32 — 1.
boras *vel* bromidum	5—30	0.32 — 2.
hypophosphis	5—15	0.3 — 1.
iodidum	2—30	0.13 — 2.
nitris	1—5	0.065 — 0.32
phosphas	60—120	4. — 8.
salicylas	5—30	0.32 — 2.
Sodium cacodylate	¼—5	0.032 — 0.32
Somnal	30—45	2. — 3.
Sparteinæ sulph. (cardiant and diuretic)	1/60—2	0.001 — 0.13
Spiritus ætheris nitrosi	15—120	1. — 8.
æther. comp.	15—120	1. — 8.
ammoniæ arom.	15—60	1. — 4.
camphoræ	5—30	0.32 — 2.
chloroformi	15—60	1. — 4.

Remedies	Grains or minims.	Grams or c.c. or centimetres
strontii, lactas // bromidum // salicylas	30	0.32
strophanthin	$\frac{1}{20}$	0.003 — 0.004
strychnina, and salts	$\frac{1}{64}$ — $\frac{1}{30}$	0.001 — 0.002
styphen	1 — 4	0.06 — 0.25
sulphonethylmethane (trional)	5—20	0.3 — 1.2
sulphonmethane (sulphonal)	5—20	0.3 — 1.2
sulphur	5—60	2 — 16
syr. ferri iodidi	5—30	0.3 — 2
scillæ comp.	5—30	0.3 — 2
tannalbin, Tanngen, Tannoform	5—15	0.32 — 1
tar-cbene	5—15	0.3 — 1
terpin hydrate (tonic expectorant)	2—5	0.13 — 0.3
tetanus antitoxin (subcutaneously)	75—300	5 — 20
tetronal (hypnotic)	15—60	1 — 4
theobromina et sodii salicylas (diuretic	5—30	0.32 — 2
thymol	1—5	0.06 — 0.32
tinct. aconiti	3—10	0.2 — 0.6
aloes	15—60	1 — 4.
asafœtidæ	30—60	2 — 4.
belladonnæ foliorum	2—15	0.12 — 1
cannabis ind.	5—20	0.3 — 1.3
capsici	8—15	0.5 — 1.
cinnamomi	30—60	2 — 4
cinchonæ comp.	15—120	1. — 8.
colchici sem.	5—20	0.3 — 1.3
digitalis	8—15	0.5 — 1.
ferri chloridi	10—30	0.6 — 2
gambir comp.	30—60	2 — 4
gelsemii	2—15	0.12 — 1
guaiaci ammon.	30—60	2 — 4.
hydrastis	30—120	2 — 8
hyoscyami	5—30	0.3 — 2
ignatiæ	5—15	0.3 — 1.
iodi comp.	5—15	0.3 — 1.
kino	15—120	1 — 8
lobeliæ	5—30	0.3 — 2
moschi	15—60	1 — 4.
nucis vomicæ	5—15	0.3 — 1
opii	2—15	0.12 — 1
opii camph.	5—240	0.3 — 16
physostigmatis	5—15	0.3 — 1
stramon.	5—10	0.3 — 1.
strophanthi (cardiant and diuretic	2—10	0.12 — 0.6
valer. ammon.	10—120	0.6 — 8.
veratr.	3—10	0.2 — 0.6
uranium nitrate	5—10	0.32 — 0.6
urea	20—60	0.32 — 4
Veronal	5—15	0.32 — 1
vin. antim. (expectorant and alterative)	1—8	0.06 — 0.5
emet.	50—75	2. — 5
colchici seminis	5—15	0.3 — 1
ergota	15—1 — 15—3	1. — 12.
ipecac. (expect	5—15	0.3 — 1
emet.	15—2 — 15—6	8 — 24
opii	5—15	0.3 — 1
zinci acet.	1—2	0.032 — 0.13
oxid.	1—5	0.06 — 0.3
phenosulphonas (sulphocarbolas	1—5	0.06 — 0.32
phosphid	$\frac{1}{20}$—$\frac{1}{10}$	0.006 — 0.01
sulphas (alterative	1—6	0.015 — 0.4
emetic	15—30	1 — 2
valeras	5	0.032 — 0.32

THERAPEUTIC REMINDERS.

Abscess.

Alcohol, with milk.
Calcium sulphide. Cod-liver oil.
Hydrogen peroxide, 10 per cent. solution, to wash out.
Incision and antiseptic irrigation.
Iodoform gauze, packed, or oily solution of iodoform injected.
Iron. Quinine. Guaiacol.

Acidity.

Acids before meals.
Alkalies with or after meals.
Charcoal, creasote, bismuth.

Acne.

Fowler's solution. Laxatives.
Hot-water face-bath, followed by sulphur ointment or lotion. [liver oil.
Blaud's pill. Calcium sulphide. Cod-

Adenitis.

Hydrated calcium chloride (gr. 5).
Ichthyol, iodoform or iodoform-collodion, iodine ointment, tincture of iodine, kaolin poultice, locally.
Iron, syrup of the iodide, gtt. 5 to 30, in children.
Removal of gland. Guaiacol. Tonics.

Anæmia.

Arsenic and iron, singly or combined.
Beta-naphthol. Bitters, with iron.
Chloride of gold and sodium.
Creosote. Bone-marrow.
Hypophosphites with cod-liver oil.
Laxatives and mineral acids.
Massage. Mercury in syphilitic cases.
Oxygen by inhalation.
Nitro-glycerin to relax vessels.
Pepsin or pancreatin.
Quinine in malarial cases.
Syrup of phosphate of iron, peroxide of hydrogen (10 vol. solution), and glycerin, equal parts (f℥ij in water).

Angina Pectoris.

Alcohol, when vascular relaxation.
Arsenic. Diet.
Ether, hypodermically during attack.
Iodides or salicylates.
Morphine, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$, hypodermically.
Nitrite of amyl, gtt. 5, from handkerchief during attack
Nitrite of sodium or potassium, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5, thrice daily.
Nitro-glycerin, 1 to 20 drops of 1 per cent. solution, by mouth or hypodermically, p. r. n.

Apoplexy.

Croton oil, 1 drop in glycerin on tongue.
Elaterin, gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ in butter on tongue
Massage and electricity contraindicated in inflammation.
Opium and calomel in meningitis.
Potassium iodide after attack
Trephining in selected cases
Venesection, if patient is full-blooded
Veratrum viride or aconite, when venesection is impossible.

Asthma.

Adrenal gland.
Amyl nitrite inhaled. Arsenic.
Aspidospermin.
Belladonna, with morphine.
Bromides before retiring.
Coffee, strong black, in intervals.
Chloroform inhaled relaxes, liniment to chest prevents, spasm.
Fumes of potassium nitrate, with belladonna and stramonium.
Grindelia. Hyoscin. Tincture of lobelia. Ipecacuanha, to nausea.
Morphine, hypodermically.
Nitro-glycerin. Paraldehyde. Potassium iodid.
Euphorbia.
Sodium nitrite. Strychnine and atropine, hypodermatically.

Bed-sores.

Alum, with spirit of camphor and white of egg. Adhesive plaster.
Antiseptic wash, with iodoform.
Collodion. Iodoform collodion.
Glycerin, after washing and rubbing
Soap plaster, after washing with bichloride solution, with iodoform.
Zinc ointment or dusting-powder.
Balsam of Peru, ointment.

Bright's Disease, Acute.

Rest in bed. Basham's mixture.
Cannabis indica, in hæmaturia.
Cups or leeches, over loins if urine scanty.
Digitalis, with squill or calomel, gradually increased, followed by compound spirit of juniper.
Heat. Milk diet.
Gallic acid and ergot, to control hæmaturia. Methylene-blue.
Pilocarpine hydrochlorate. gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ hypodermically, for uræmia.
Saline diuretics and diaphoretics.

Bright's Disease, Chronic.

Chloride of gold and sodium.
Chloride of iron, in anæmia, to decrease albuminuria. Nitroglycerin.
Lithium salts, in gouty. Milk diet.
Mercuric chlor. Oxygen inhalations.
Potassium acetate, with juniper.
Potassium iodide, gr. 5, thrice daily.
Sodium arsenite, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$, in gouty.
Strontium lactate. Turkish baths.

Bronchitis.

Aconite in early stage.
Amber oil, to chest, in infants.
Ammonium carbonate, chloride, etc.
Balsams, to decrease secretion in chronic. Belladonna.
Codeine, when cough excessive.
Creosote, in chronic.
Dry cups, on each side of vertebræ, at sixth rib.
Eucalyptus oil, in later stages.
Ipecac, to promote secretion, as emetic when suffocation threatens.
Iodide of potassium. Myrtol.
Oxygen inhalations.
Senega, in chronic.
Strychnine, to stimulate respiration.
Terebene. Terpin hydrate, gr. v.
Turpentine liniment to chest.
Vomiting (apomorphine) in capillary.

Burns (locally).

Boric acid. Carbolized sweet-oil.
Ichthyol ointment. Lead carbonate.
Lime-water, linseed oil. Picric acid.
Sodium carbonate. Zinc oxide.

Cholera Asiatica.

Beta-naphthol. Salol.
Calomel, initial large dose (gr. x); subsequent fractional doses (gr. $\frac{1}{2}$).
Enteroclysis (tannic acid enemata)
Hypodermatoclysis (subcutaneous infusion, 0.6 % saline solution).
Intravenous infusion. Hot baths.
Musk. Protective inoculation.
Stimulants.

Cholera Infantum.

Albumin-water or barley-water.
Castor oil, with paregoric.
Hot drinks, in collapse, with brandy.
Mustard or spice plaster, over belly.
Opiates, with utmost caution, if it all.
Rectal irrigation, hot or cold, according to temperature
Salol or bismuth salicylate.
Pasteurized milk with pancreatin.

Cholera Morbus.

Castor oil, with laudanum.
Ipecac, rhubarb, Magnesium sulphate.
Morphine, hypodermically.

Chorea.

Arsenic, in ascending doses.

Chorea (*continued*).

Chloral. Cimicifuga, with iron.
Hot pack, for insomnia.
Quinine. Salicylates or iodides

Colic.

Ascertain cause (may be appendicitis).
Asafœtida. Ether, internally.
Heat. Hyoscyamus. Morphine.

Colic, Hepatic.

Chloroform or ether, inhalations.
Hot applications.
Morphine, with atropine, hypodermically.
Olive or cotton-seed oil.
Phosphate of sodium.

Conjunctivitis, Chronic.

Boric acid, wash (gr. 10 to ounce), cocaine, gr. 2, if no corneal ulcer, when salt, gr. 4, may be substituted.
Copper sulphate crystals or solution (gr. 1–8 to ounce).
Tannin glycerite (gr. x–xxx to ʒj).

Conjunctivitis, Purulent.

Atropine or eserine, if corneal ulcer.
Bichloride of mercury 1 to 7000, or boric acid saturated solution, wash.
Hot compress, if cornea is threatened.
Ice compress, early.
Silver nitrate, stick or solution (gr. 10 to ounce), excess neutralized with salt solution.

Constipation.

Aloes and podophyllin.
Belladonna or hyoscyamus.
Cascara sagrada. Castor oil.
Colocynth, jalap, or senna. Diet.
Electrical applications. Enemata.
Glycerin, suppositories or enemata.
Gymnastics, riding, or massage
Phosphate of sodium, in rickets.
Salines, to unload bowels.
Soap suppositories.
Sulphur, if hemorrhoids present.
Strychnine, as tonic.

Convulsions of Children.

Rectal injection to unload bowel.
Syrup of ipecac freely as emetic and antispasmodic.
Chloral guardedly.
Potassium bromide.
Hot mustard bath. Hot pack
Chloroform by inhalation and very carefully in obstinate cases

Croup, Membranous, and Diphtheria.

Boric acid with glycerin, locally.
Corrosive sublimate, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$, every 2 h., or calomel, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$, hourly.
Antitoxin. Emetics. Intubation.
Hydrogen dioxide (spray, gargle, swab). Formalin (locally).

Croup, Membranous, and Diphtheria (*continued*).

Iron, tincture of chloride, locally and internally. Guaiacol (50 %), locally.
Lime-water or lactic acid solution by swab or in spray.
Oxygen inhalations. Atropine. Strychnine. Musk. Quinine.
Papayotin or trypsin, by swab or spray.
Steam and vapors from slaking lime.
Tracheotomy.

Croup, Spasmodic.

Amyl nitrite, inhalations
Belladonna, bromides, chloral, or opium.
Cold cloth around neck, and child in hot bath, air being moistened.
Enema.
Ipecac to nausea
Spongio-piline or flannel, wet with hot water, to neck, covered with oil silk.
Treat rickets.

Cystitis, Acute.

Rest. Belladonna. Boric acid.
Cannabis indica.
Creolin, vesical wash (1 to 2 per cent.).
Hot compress over bladder.
Hot sitz-bath and enemata.
Laudanum, gtt. 30, to starch-water, oz. 2, in enema. Fl. ext. pichi.
Opium, belladonna, or iodoform suppository. Urotropin.

Cystitis, Chronic.

Alkaline and antiseptic irrigation.
Arbutin, gr. 3 to 5, or buchu.
Benzoic or boric acid.
Opium suppositories.
Potassium salts, except bitartrate
Turpentine, oil of sandalwood, cubeb.
Irrigation with 5 to 20 per cent. argyrol solution
Strychnine and cantharides, when vesical atony is great.

Delirium Tremens.

Capsicum and liquid food.
Chloral, with ammonium carbonate and coca. Hyoscine. Sulphonal
Bromides. Morphine. Ethyl carbamate

Diabetes Mellitus.

Antipyrin. Arsenic. Codeine, grs. 1–5.
Ergot or gallic acid, with opium.
Jambul. Pancreatic extract.
Iron, lactophosphates of lime and sodium, strychnine and astringents.
Lithium, with arsenic. Guaiacol. Salol.
Opium, oxygen, and H_2O_2. Levulose.
Purgatives, restricted diet, and regulated exercise. Salicylates. Sodium phosphate. Strontium bromide.

Diarrhœa.

Rest.
Ammonium chloride, grs. 5.
Bismuth, with creasote.
Calomel, with a saline.
Camphor, in serous types.
Castor oil, with rhubarb or laudanum and sodium bicarbonate.
Chalk mixture, with kino and gambir
Charcoal, in acid and fermentative
Chloroform, with astringents and opium. Digitalis. Strychnine.
Copper sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$, with opium.
Ergot. Hæmatoxylon. Lime-water.
Mercury, with chalk. Milk-diet.
Naphthalin or beta-naphthol.
Nitric acid, with bitter tonic, in green diarrhœa of children.
Nitro-muriatic acid, or podophyllin
Pepsin, with hydrochloric acid.
Phosphate of sodium, lime salts, and common salt, if rickets present.
Rhubarb. Sulphuric acid, valuable in serous. Thymol, salol, and morphine

Dropsy.

Recumbency.
Adonidin, sparteine, or strophanthus
Calomel and caffeine. Cocaine.
Colocynth, compound extract.
Digitalis. Theobromine sodio-salicylate. Elaterium, in renal.
Hot-air bath.
Jalap, compound powder, with potassium bitartrate, in renal.
Magnesium sulphate, concentrated solution.
Pilocarpine, in renal dropsy.
Potassium iodide.

Dysentery.

Ergot, in bloody stools.
Hamamelis, injections.
Ice-water, injections.
Ipecac, in acute.
Lead acetate, with opium and camphor. Magnesium sulphate.
Mercury bichloride, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$.
Nitro-hydrochloric acid
Peroxide of hydrogen and tannin, rectal injections. Potassium chlorate rectal injections. Quinine enemata
Silver nitrate or argyrol, rectal injections (gr. 10 to 20 to ounce).

Dysmenorrhœa.

Antipyrin or acetanilide, in neuralgi
Hot drinks. Apiol. Manganese.
Belladonna, suppository.
Camphor, with acetanilide or antipyrin.
Cannabis indica and gelsemium
Hot sitz-bath, with turpentine stupe and Dover's powder.
Iron, strychnine, and quinine, with rest and riding.

Dyspnœa.

Ammonium carbonate.
Arsenic, in emphysema.
Purgatives and diuretics, or bloodletting if uræmic.
Dry cupping over back.
Morphine. Nitrites.
Oxygen
Strychnine, with atropine.

Eclampsia.

Veratrum viride. Thyroid extract.
Chloral and bromide, each 1 drachm, by rectum.
Chloroform.
Elaterium, gr. ¼. Jalap.
Extraction of child.
Hot bath. Opium. Venesection.

Epididymitis.

[kaolin.
Cataplasm of Icebags. Ichthyol. Iodide of potassium
Iodine, or silver nitrate solution.
Mercury and belladonna ointments, equal parts, or iodine, grs. 4, with lanolin, ounce 1, locally.
Strapping testicle.

Epilepsy.

Amyl nitrite, inhalations.
Antifebrin and antipyrin.
Belladonna, with bromides. Borax.
Bromides. Chloral, with bromides.
Sulphonmethane. Sulphonethylmethane. Ethyl carbamate

Epistaxis.

Acetic acid, adrenalin, locally
Alum powder, pure or with starch.
Ergot, turpentine, hamamelis, or oil of erigeron, internally.
Hot-water and hot foot-bath, cold-water bags to dorsal vertebræ.
Ice applied to nose.
Nitrate of silver stick to septal ulcer.
Plugging anterior and posterior nares.
Vinegar or lemon-juice, injected.

Fever.

Rest in bed.
Aconite. Alcohol.
Cold baths, coils, packs, sponging, ice-bags, etc.
Musk, by rectal injection. Quinine.
Solution of potassium citrate or of ammonium acetate.
Spirit of nitrous ether.
Strychnine.

Gastralgia.

Arsenic. Belladonna. Silver.
Bismuth and pepsin, after meals.
Bromides or valerian.
Counter-irritation
Cannabis indica. Hoffman's anodyne.
Hot applications.
Massage, enemata, diet, suppositories

Gastralgia *(continued)*,

of gluten, glycerin, or soap, to overcome constipation.

Gastric Catarrh, Acute.

Cocaine (in vomiting). Diet.
Effervescing draughts. Ice.
Milk, with lime-water (peptonized).
Seidlitz powder, one-fourth of one every fifteen minutes.
Sodium bicarbonate, with gentian.

Gastric Catarrh, Chronic.

Bismuth subnitrate. Nux vomica.
Diet, koumyss, light broths.
Lavage or hot-water potations.
Silver nitrate and hyoscyamus.
Strontium lactate or bromide.

Gastrectasis.

Cod-liver oil.
Electricity.
Enemas, nutrient.
Gentian and calumba.
Iodide of iron, lactophosphate of lime, phosphate of sodium
Lavage. Massage. Strychnine.

Gastric Ulcer.

Arsenic and Opium. Bismuth.
Counter-irritation.
Ergot or cracked ice.
Milk diet or rectal feeding. Rest.
Silver nitrate, with hyoscyamus, opium, or belladonna in pill

Gonorrhœa.

Argyrol (5 to 25 per cent.) injections.
Benzoic acid, with cannabis indica.
Cocaine (4 per cent. sol.) in urethra.
Copaiba. Cubeb. Argonin (2 per cent.).
Hydrastis, locally and internally.
Lead-water and laudanum.
Mercuric chloride (1 to 20,000 or 1 to 40,000), to flush urethra
Opium and belladonna. Protargol (1%).
Potassium permanganate injections.
Sandalwood oil.
Sodium bicarbonate. Potassium citrate. Fl. ext. pichi.
Zinc sulphate injections (gr. ½ to oz. 1).

Gout.

Blisters, flying. Chloroform liniment.
Cod-liver oil. Water
Colchicum, wine of root.
Fowler's solution of arsenic.
Ichthyol ointment to painful joints.
Iodide of iron and cod-liver oil
Iodide of potassium, with colchicum.
Iodine ointment or tincture.
Lithium carbonate or citrate, internally, locally.
Morphine. Piperazine. Phenocoll.
Strontium salts. Tetra-ethyl-ammonium.

Hay Fever.

Arsenic. Opium. Adrenal gland.
Atropine, gr. $\frac{1}{150}$, repeated once in two hours. Mineral acids.
Climate. Sodium salicylate.
Cocaine, 2–4 per cent. solution, atomized in nose. Physical exercise.
Cotton plug in nostrils.

Headache.

Treat cause.
Antipyrin. Antifebrin.
Bromides. Croton chloral.
Caffeine, with bromide.
Capsicum plaster, to neck.
Refraction, if eye-strain.
Ergot, if congestion.
Gelsemium. Guarana.
Heavy magnesium.
Hydrobromic acid. Methylene-blue.
Mustard foot-bath.
Nux vomica, in sick headache.
Phenacetin. Purge or emetic.
Sodium bicarbonate.

Hematemesis.

Rest. Adrenalin.
Ergot, hamamelis, or ipecac.
Ice, cracked.
Iron, tincture of chloride, or turpentine, internally.
Lead acetate with morphine or opium.
Silver nitrate, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$, in pill.
Tannic acid, gr. 20 to drachm of water.

Hematuria.

Rest.
Camphor, gr. 10 to 20, in pill.
Ergot. Gallic acid, gr. 20.
Hamamelis, injected. Quinine.
Adrenalin injection or irrigation.
Turpentine.

Hemoptysis.

Absolute rest. Alum (gr. 20 to ounce), in spray. Calcium chloride.
Cup or strap extremities.
Ergot, fluid extract. Gallic acid.
Ice over heart.
Ipecac, in small doses.
Morphine, hypodermically.
Turpentine or erigeron oil.

Hemorrhage, Intestinal.

Enemas, styptic. Ice to abdomen.
Ice, by mouth, and Monsel's salt, gr. 3, in pill. Ice-water injections.
Lead acetate and camphor.
Liquid food (peptone or beef-juice) absorbed from stomach. No milk.
Sulphuric acid.
Tannic acid and opium. Turpentine.

Incontinence of Urine.

Antiseptic fluids, to cleanse bladder.
Arsenic, with nux vomica.

Incontinence of Urine (*continued*).

Belladonna with bromide.
Catheterization, if due to retention.
Circumcision. Elevation of hips.
Ergot. Hyoscyamus. Strychnine.
Nitre and potassium citrate.
Rhus aromatica, in children.

Insomnia.

Bromide of potassium.
Bath, hot or cold.
Chloral, if not due to pain.
Chloralamide. Chloralose.
Croton-chloral. Methylene blue.
Food at night.
Hot-water bags to feet, cold to head.
Hyoscine. Veronal.
Morphine, with chloral. Paraldehyde. Opium, to relieve pain.
Remove indigestion.
Somnal. Chloralamid.
Sulphonmethane. Sulphonethylmethane.
Valerian, in nervousness.

Intermittent Fever.

Arsenic.
Calomel. Guaiacol.
Ice-pack, if fever excessive.
Iodine. Methylene-blue.
Podophyllin, preceding quinine.
Quinine.

Iritis.

Atropine.
Ice compress.
Eserine.
Iodide of potassium, with mercury.
Leeches and heat, to relieve pain.
Mercury, by inunction.

Keratitis, Interstitial.

Antiseptic lotions.
Antisyphilitic treatment.
Atropine.

Keratitis, Phlyctenular.

Atropine.
Boracic acid, solution.
Cold-water douche.
Tonics and alteratives.
Yellow oxide of mercury ointment.

Laryngitis, Acute.

Calomel, followed by saline purges.
Ice, externally.
Inhalation from steaming water of compound tincture of benzoin, with paregoric.
Voice not to be used.

Laryngitis, Subacute.

Cold compress, externally.
Inhalations of recent vapor of ammonium chloride.
Zinc sulphate (gr. 4 to ounce), spray

Leucorrhœa.

Alum or boric acid, douche.
Belladonna, with tannic acid, applied on cotton. Hematoxylon.
Hot sitz-bath, or vaginal injections.
Hydrastis injections. Lysol injections.
Iron, with tonics.
Potassium permanganate, as injection.
Tampon, iodoform and tannic acid.
White oak bark, or tannic acid and glycerin.

Lumbago.

Acupuncture. Ammonium bromide. Atropine (gr. $\frac{1}{50}$), morphine (gr. $\frac{1}{8}$), into muscle. Acetphenetidin.
Chloroform liniment.
Foot-bath and Dover's powder.
Ice-bag or ether spray to loins.
Ironing back with laundry-iron.
Massage. Monobromated camphor.
Mustard or capsicum plaster.
Potassium iodide or salicylic acid.

Mania.

Anæsthetics or apomorphine.
Bromides. Methylene blue.
Cannabis indica, with bromides.
Chloral, if kidneys healthy.
Cimicifuga, after confinement.
Cold douche to head.
Hyoscine hydrobromate. Morphine.
Tonics, if after typhoid, etc.

Mastitis.

Belladonna, to breast.
Breast-pump, if milk persists.
Compression. Incision, if pus.
Purges. Antiphlogistine.

Meningitis, Acute.

Belladonna.
Blister early.
Bromides and chloral.
Calomel, with opium.
Ergot.
Ice-bag to head.
Leeches. Venesection.

Migraine.

Bromide of sodium, with caffeine.
Cannabis indica. Croton chloral.
Gelsemium, with cannabis indica.
Hyoscyamus, with calomel.
Salicylic acid.

Myalgia.

Ammonium chloride or bromide.
Clove oil, added to liniment.
Electricity. Heat.
Iodide of potassium or salicylates.
Massage. Dover's powder.

Nasal Catarrh.—See "CORYZA."

Neuralgia.

Aconitine. Gelseminine. Aspirin.

Neuralgia (*continued*).

Acupuncture, nerve-stretching, or neurectomy. Acetanilide
Ammonium chloride. Antipyrin.
Bromide of potassium, with chloral.
Camphor and chloral liniment, locally.
Cimicifuga, in ovarian.
Castor oil.
Freezing parts with ether.
Hydrocyanic acid, in intestinal.
Hyoscyamine.
Iodide of potassium.
Iron and arsenic.
Morphine, injected locally.
Mustard plaster.
Nux vomica.
Peppermint oil or menthol, locally.
Phenacetin.
Phosphorus.
Quinine.
Specific remedies.
Turkish bath.

Night-Sweats.

Agaricin.
Belladonna or atropine.
Camphoric acid.
Ergot. Gallic acid.
Hot bath at bedtime. Hyoscine.
Picrotoxin (gr. $\frac{1}{50}$) or strychnine.
Pilocarpine.
Sulphuric acid, with morphine.

Pericarditis.

Alcohol, digitalis, or caffeine
Aspiration, gradual.
Blister, over præcordium.
Calomel, with opium.
Iodide of potassium.
Jalap or elaterium, or saline purge.
Leeches or ice-bag, over præcordium.

Peritonitis, Acute.

Belladonna and opium.
Calomel or salines.
Leeches or mustard plaster.
Pancreatinized milk.
Section.
Turpentine stupes.

Pleurisy.

Aspiration.
Blisters. Sinapisms. Leeches.
Digitalis or pilocarpus.
Elaterium or jalap.
Ice-poultice or jacket.
Iodine or guaiacol, locally.
Iodide of potassium.
Salicylates.
Saline purges. Strap chest.

Pneumonia.

Alcohol. Antipneumococcic serum.
Ammonium salts. Turpentine.
Blisters. Turpentine stupe
Cardiac and respiratory stimulants.
Cups, wet or dry. Calcium chloride.

Pneumonia (*continued*).

Digitalis. Dover's powder as sedative.
Ice poultice or lamb's-wool jacket.
Leeching, bleeding, cardiac sedatives.
Mustard plaster. Oxygen inhalations.
Nitrites. No antipyrin.
Saline solution by hypodermoclysis.
Strychnine. Guaiacol.

Post-partum Hemorrhage.

Abdominal massage.
Ergot. Ether, hypodermically.
Hot intra-uterine douche.
Suture, if due to laceration.
Tamponing with iodoform gauze.
Tampon with gauze saturated with solution of adrenalin.
"Turn out that clot."

Pruritus.

Arsenic, quinine, bitter tonics, cod-liver oil.
Caramel and lard, locally.
Carbolic acid, well diluted, locally.
Cocaine. Heat.
Cold douche and injections.
Diabetic treatment.
Goulard's extract, dilute.
Hydrocyanic acid, locally.
Mercuric chloride, 1 : 250, as wash.
Silver nitrate, locally, preceded by cocaine.
Sodium bicarbonate or borax.

Psoriasis.

Anthrarobin. Aristol. Arsenic.
Baths of sulphides.
Chrysarobin, internally, or ointment.
Gallic acid ointment. Thyroid extract.
Resorcin. Ichthyol. Thiol.

Puerperal Fever.

Bichloride of mercury (1 to 5000) or creolin (2 per cent.) solutions.
Curette, to remove membranes.
Salines, if peritonitis develops.
Celiotomy, if peritonitis develops.
Nutriment and alcoholic stimulants.
Iodine and carbolic acid applied to ulcerated wounds.

Rheumatism, Acute.

Rest.
Alkalies and quinine.
Blisters over joints.
Cimicifuga. Aspirin.
Cold applications, if hyperpyrexia.
Iron, tincture of chloride.
Oil of gaultheria. Acetopyrine.
Potassium iodide. Phenocoll.
Rhus toxicodendron.
Salicin or salicylic acid and its salts.
Sodium bicarbonate, applied on lint.
Salol. Phenacetine.

Rheumatism, Chronic.

Arsenic. Blisters, repeated.
Baths of sulphides. Turkish baths.
Cod-liver oil. Dry hot air.
Ichthyol.
Iodine, locally.
Mistura ferro-salicylata.
Potassium iodide, colchicum, and sarsaparilla.
Veratrine ointment.

Rickets.

Cod-liver oil.
Cool sponging.
Iodide of iron. Oxygen inhalation.
Lime salts, phosphorus.
Quinine, cod-liver oil, nux vomica.

Scarlet Fever.

Alcohol.
Ammonium acetate.
Carbolic acid in benzoated lard, vaseline, cosmolin, or almond oil, locally.
Chloral.
Cold sponging.
Ice-bag or rubber head-coil.
Jalap, with potassium bitartrate.
Pilocarpine.
Peroxide of hydrogen, locally.
Strychnine, iron, simple bitters, quinine, or Basham's mixture.
Warm, wet pack.
Water, pure, in large amounts.

Sciatica.

Blister or cautery.
Cod-liver oil. Castor oil. Aspirin.
Chloroform, ether, or osmic acid, deeply injected.
Ether or rhigolene, sprayed.
Ice, locally. Dry heat.
Morphine, injected.
Nerve-stretching.
Potassium iodide. Rest, with splint.
Salicylic acid and iron.

Scrofulosis.

Arsenic or corrosive sublimate.
Calcium chloride (hydrated).
Cod-liver oil. Guaiacol.
Excising gland, packing with iodoform gauze.
Ichthyol ointment.
Iodine ointment.
Iron, syrup of the iodide.
Lactophosphates or hypophosphites.
Phosphate of sodium or lime.
Sulphide of calcium.

Sore Throat.—See "Tonsilitis."

Sprains.

Cold and hot applications, alternately.
Fomentations. Rest. Plaster dressing.
Lead-water and laudanum.
Massage, followed by bandaging.

Stings and Bites.

Alkaline liquids, locally.
Calmette's serum for snake-bites
Carbolic acid. Ether.
Corrosive sublimate, with flexible collodion. Iodine, tincture, locally.
Ligature, or cleansing of wound.
Potassium permanganate.
Vinegar, locally.

Tonsillitis.

Calomel and quinine. Guaiacol.
Guaiac, internally and as gargle.
Hydrogen peroxide, in spray
Iron, tincture of the chloride [gle
Salol and salicylates. Potassechlor , gar
Red mercuric iodide to abort

Tuberculosis.

Arsenic. Atropine, hypodermically in night-sweats.
Chlorine, by inhalation.
Chloroform, terebene, and ethyl iodide by inhaler
Codeine. Cod-liver oil.
Compressed and rarefied air
Creosote. Guaiacol Eucalyptol.
Gavage overfeedings.
Glycerin and water, with lemon-juice.
Iodine, internally, hypodermatically, and over pleuritic spots
Iodoform, in pill and locally.
Lactic acid, locally
Lactophosphates and hypophosphites.
Morphine and wild cherry bark.
Menthol, locally.
Nitrogenous diet.
Oxygen inhalations
Peroxide of hydrogen.
Strychnine. Respiratory gymnastics.
Surgical measures
Tuberculin and Tuberculocidin in selected cases.

Typhoid Fever.

Alcohol. *No antipyretics.*
Calomel. Water, freely.
Cold baths, systematically.
Enemas. Guaiacol.
Hydrochloric acid.
Morphine. Quinine
Rest and diet
Salol. Betanaphthol.
Turpentine in stupes, enemata, or by mouth.

Ulcers (locally).

Acetanilide. Aristol.
Bismuth benzoate. Butyl-chloral
Carbolic acid. Carbonic acid gas
Caustic potash. Copper sulphate.
Creolin. Iodoform.
Gallic acid ointment. Hamamelis.
Hydrogen peroxide
Nitric acid, for phagedenic.
Oil of orm. Potassium permanganate

Ulcers (locally) (continued).

Precipitated carbonate of calcium, as dry dressing.
Silver nitrate. Iodoform.

Varicose Veins.

Bandage.
Barium chloride, internally and locally.
Hamamelis. Operation.

Vomiting.

Bromides, with laudanum
Calomel (gr. ½), ext. hyoscyami (gr. ss
Carbolic acid, with bismuth.
Cerium oxalate. Chloroform. Creosote.
Cloves, oil of. Cocaine (gr. ⅛ to gr. ½
Enemas, partially digested
Fowler's solution
Hydrocyanic acid, dilute
Hydrochloric acid, dilute
Ice-bag. Ipecac. Lavage
Lime-water, added to milk
Mustard plaster over stomach.
Nux vomica.
Oxygen water
Peptonized milk and beef
Podophyllin. Position.
Seidlitz powder.

Vomiting of Pregnancy.

Arsenic.
Bromide of potassium.
Cerium oxalate
Cocaine
Iodine, tincture of.
Ipecac, wine.
Menthol.

Whooping Cough.

Amyl nitrite.
Antipyrin
Belladonna, tincture of.
Bromoform
Chloral. Chloroform.
Hyoscyamus
Hydrogen peroxide.
Monobromated camphor.
Ouabaine.
Quinine
Resorcin, 2 per cent. solution.

Worms.

Aspidium.
Calomel
Carbolic acid lotion, to destroy eggs
Castor oil
Chenopodium, oil of
Kamala, drachms 1 to 2, in syrup.
Lime-water injections.
Pelletierine
Pepo.
Quassia injections.
Salicylic acid.
Santonin.
Spigelia.
Turpentine and castor oil.

LIGATION OF ARTERIES.

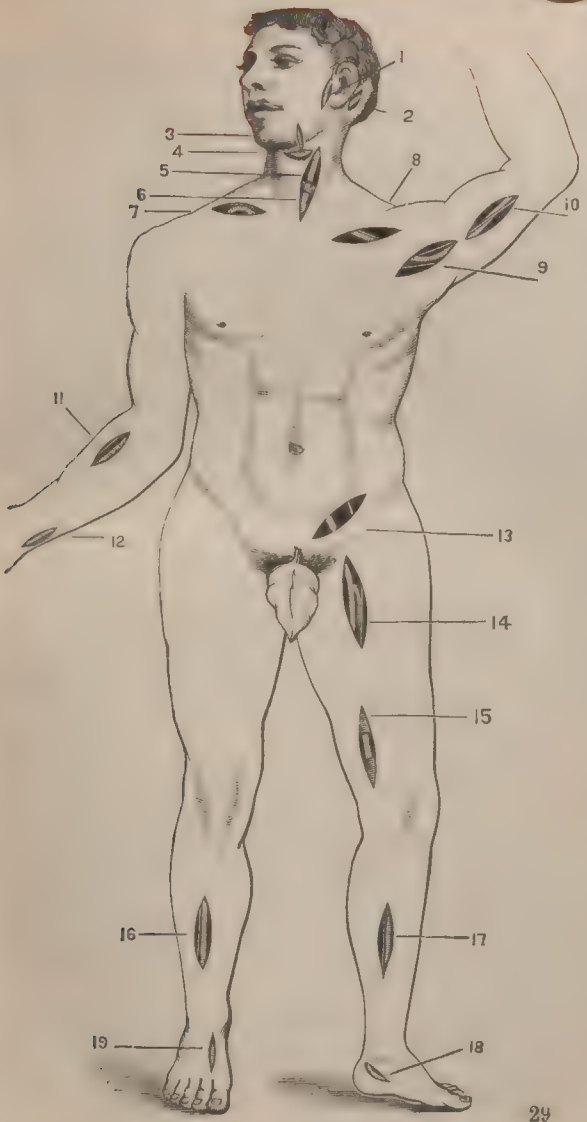
The accompanying plate indicates the positions in which the operation of ligating arteries in their continuity is most commonly performed. There is no point at which ligatures are applied which is not represented, with the exception of a few which are very rarely chosen. With the explanations which follow, this diagram will serve as a guide to the practitioner who may be called upon in an emergency to perform an operation in regard to which he has grown somewhat rusty from want of practice.

1. Ligation of the Temporal Artery.—The temporal artery is the continuation of the external carotid from the level of the lobe of the ear to the level of the eyebrow, where it divides into its terminal branches. The point at which it is ligated is a little in front of the anterior curve of the concha. A vertical incision, about an inch in length, is made in front of the concha. The artery is easy to find, as it is very superficial at this part of its course. Its accompanying vein lies to the outer side, and the temporal branch of the auriculo-temporal nerve lies in front of it.

2. Ligation of the Occipital Artery.—The occipital artery comes off from the posterior part of the external carotid at about the level of the angle of the lower jaw. It curves backward under and to the inner side of the mastoid process, at the back of which it comes out through the attachment of the trapezius muscle, and winds in a tortuous course upward over the occipital bone. The point at which it is ligated is about an inch behind the ear. An incision, an inch and a half long, parallel to the posterior edge of the mastoid process, will expose it. Its accompanying vein lies to the outer side of it. (There are but few occasions when it is necessary to ligate this artery, as its position makes it very easy to stop the flow of blood through it by pressure with a suitable compress and bandage.)

3. Ligation of the Facial Artery.—The facial artery comes off from the external carotid just below the level of the angle of the lower jaw, and passes forward below this bone to a point just in front of the insertion of the masseter muscle. Here it sends a branch forward, the submental, while the main trunk curves up over the lower jaw and passes in a tortuous course toward the angle of the mouth. The point at which it is ligated is that at which it ascends in front of the masseter muscle. An incision an inch in length will expose it. Its accompanying vein lies to the outer side.

4. Ligation of the Lingual Artery. The lingual artery comes off from the external carotid at the level of the great cornu of the hyoid bone; it passes forward under the posterior belly of the digastric muscle and the stylo-glossus and hyo-glossus muscles, to the root of the tongue and thence to its further distribution. It is in some respects the most difficult artery to ligate in the whole body. The point at which it is ligated is the second part of its course, under the hyo-glossus muscle. An incision is made about half an inch above, and parallel to, the great horn of the hyoid bone, and extending from just in front of the anterior edge of the sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle to near the middle line of the neck, half an inch below the base of the jaw. The skin and subcutaneous fat having been divided, the capsule of the submaxillary gland will be met. The capsule must be divided, and the gland carefully drawn up over the jaw. In doing this great care must be taken not to injure the facial artery and vein, which pass through the gland. The posterior part of the capsule of the gland must next be divided. This will expose the shining aponeurosis which constitutes the pulley of the digastric muscle and attaches it to the great horn of the hyoid bone, near the insertion of the stylo-hyoid muscle. Behind these passes the hypoglossal nerve. This must be delicately detached from the sheath of the hyo-glossus muscle, which lies below it, and pushed up out of the way. As the next step, fix the pulley of the digastric with a tenaculum and gently insinuate a director behind the posterior edge of the hyo-glossus muscle, and push it forward between this and the middle constrictor of the pharynx, which lies under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neath it, in a line parallel to, and just above, the greater horn of the hyoid bone. The hyo-glossus muscle is then to be divided on the director, and the lingual artery is exposed. In placing the ligature the needle should be passed from above downward, so as not to injure the hypo-glossal nerve. The important guides in this ligation are the hyoid bone, the pulley of the digastric muscle, and the hypoglossal nerve.

5 and 6. Ligation of the Common Carotid Artery.—For ligation, the common carotid artery is divided into two portions by the narrow omo-hyoid muscle, which crosses it near its middle. (Shown in the cut.) The upper portion is comparatively superficial, and occupies what on this account is called the triangle of election. The lower portion lies deeper, and occupies what for this reason is called the triangle of necessity. (The cut represents the incisions for both these ligations united.)

5. *Ligation of the Common Carotid Artery in the Triangle of Election.*—The patient should be recumbent, with the head extended and turned toward the opposite side. An incision should be made along the anterior edge of the sterno cleido-mastoid muscle, from about an inch below the angle of the lower jaw to a little below the cricoid cartilage. The superficial fascia, the platysma-myoides muscle, and the deep fascia are then to be divided on a director. The sterno-mastoid muscle must then be held back, and the deep layer of the deep fascia picked up and carefully divided on a director. This will expose the sheath of the blood-vessels and perhaps the *descendens noni* nerve. Avoiding the latter, the sheath of the vessels is to be picked up with forceps and nicked with a scalpel. A director is then to be introduced, and the sheath slit up upon it. The artery is now to be separated from the internal jugular vein, which lies to the outer side, and from the pneumogastric nerve, which lies back of and between the artery and vein. The ligature should be passed from without inward.

6. *Ligation of the Common Carotid Artery in the Triangle of Necessity.*—The position of the patient should be the same as for the operation just described. The incision should be made along the inner edge of the sterno-mastoid muscle, and from the middle of the neck to the top of the sternum. The skin, superficial fascia, and platysma myoides muscle are to be divided. Then the deep fascia is to be divided on a director, avoiding injury to the anterior jugular vein. When the edges of the wound are drawn asunder, another layer of the deep fascia will be exposed, which must be lifted with forceps, nicked, and then carefully divided on a director. Under this lies the sheath of the blood-vessels, and upon it the *descendens noni* nerve. The subsequent steps of the operation are the same as those described for ligation in the triangle of election.

7. Ligation of the Subclavian Artery. The point of election for ligation of this artery is the outer side of the scalenus anticus muscle. An incision is made parallel to and just above the clavicle, from the outer half of the clavicular insertion of the sterno cleido mastoid muscle to the anterior edge of the trapezius muscle, taking care not to go deep enough to cut the external jugular vein. The skin, superficial fascia, and the platysma-myoides muscle are to be divided. Then the external jugular vein is to be drawn aside. If this be impossible, it must be divided between two ligatures. The loose connective tissue must now be carefully broken up with a director and a search made for the artery. It must be remembered that it lies to the outer side of the scalenus anticus muscle and to the inner side of the cords of the brachial plexus. When found, it is to be very cautiously separated from its attachments to the pleura, and the ligature passed from below upward. The greatest care is necessary to avoid injuring the vein or the pleura, or including a nerve in the ligature.

8 and 9. Ligation of the Axillary Artery.—This artery is ligated in its first portion just after passing over the first rib, and in its third portion in the axilla.

8. *Ligation of the First Portion of the Axillary Artery.*—The arm is drawn away from the side, and an incision about three inches in length is made in the line which marks the division between the upper and lower parts of the pectoralis major muscle. The superficial and deep

fasciæ must be divided on a director. The muscular interspace is then to be sought for, and the two parts of the muscle separated, working up toward the clavicle, and not directly backward. As this is done, the arm should be brought back to the side, so as to relax the parts. The costo-coracoid membrane is next to be found and opened on a director. The artery lies beneath it. It is to be carefully isolated from the axillary vein, which lies on its inner, or lower, side, and the axillary nerves, which lie to its outer side. The ligature should be passed from within outward, or from below upward.

9. *Ligation of the Axillary Artery in the Axilla.*—This is the most accessible part of the artery. It is reached by drawing the arm away from the body, and making an incision about three inches long over the course of the vessel, at the junction of the anterior and middle thirds of the axilla. The deep fascia must be divided on a director, and the artery will be found beneath it, with the axillary vein on the ulnar side (toward the back of the arm), and the median nerve on the radial side (toward the front of the arm). The ligature should be passed from the ulnar toward the radial side, so as not to injure the vein.

10. Ligation of the Brachial Artery, in the middle of the arm.—An incision about two inches in length is to be made along the inner edge of the swell of the biceps muscle, at the middle of the arm. After dividing the skin and superficial fascia, and any fat that may be met with, the fibrous membrane which encloses the biceps muscle will be encountered. This is to be divided on a director, and the loose connective tissue along the edge of the muscle broken up, when the artery will be exposed. Care must be taken not to divide the median nerve, which crosses the brachial artery near its middle, passing from the radial toward the ulnar side, and not to include it in the ligature. The venæ comites lie one on each side of the artery.

11. Ligation of the Radial Artery, in the upper third.—An incision is to be made in a line drawn from the middle of the bend of the elbow to the point at which the pulse can be felt at the wrist. The median vein is to be avoided in incising the superficial fascia. When the deep fascia has been exposed, a yellow line, marking the division between the supinator longus, on the radial side, and the pronator radii teres, on the ulnar side, is to be looked for. The fascia is to be opened along this line, and the artery will be found below it. The radial nerve lies to the radial side of the artery, but so far away as to be in little danger of being injured.

12. Ligation of the Ulnar Artery, in the lower third.—An incision is to be made in the depression between the flexor sublimis digitorum and the flexor carpi ulnaris, just above the carpus. The skin and superficial fascia are to be divided, and then the deep fascia is to be picked up with the forceps and divided on a director. The artery will be found lying on the pronator quadratus, alongside the tendon of the flexor carpi ulnaris, with the ulnar nerve on its ulnar side. The ligature should be passed from the ulnar toward the radial side, avoiding the nerve.

13. Ligation of the External Iliac Artery.—An incision is to be made nearly parallel to Poupart's ligament, and about an inch above it, extending from about an inch above the anterior superior spinous process of the ilium to a point near the external abdominal ring. This incision should curve slightly upward at both ends. The skin and superficial fascia are to be divided, and ligatures to be applied to any vessels which bleed. The tendon of the external oblique muscle is to be divided, and then the internal oblique and the transversalis muscles. The separation of the transversalis fascia is a work of the utmost delicacy, to be effected with the forceps and the finger, the latter restraining and protecting the peritoneum. A finger passed down into the pelvis through the opening will discover the artery. The accompanying iliac vein lies to the inner side of the artery, and the anterior crural nerve at some distance to its outer side. The ligature should be passed from within outward.

14. Ligation of the Femoral Artery in Scarpa's Triangle.—The point of election for ligation of the femoral artery is at the apex of Scarpa's triangle. To accomplish it, the leg should be flexed at the knee, and the thigh slightly flexed upon the abdomen, abducted and rotated

outward, so as to lie on its outer side. An incision should then be made over the course of the artery, in a line bisecting Scarpa's triangle from the middle of its base to its apex. This incision should be about three inches long and its middle should be over the apex of the triangle. The skin, superficial fascia, and fat having been divided, the inner edge of the sartorius muscle must be found and drawn outward. The artery will now be found, with the vein to the inner side and a little behind it, and several nerves on the outer side. The artery should be carefully isolated after opening its sheath, and the ligature passed from within outward.

15. Ligation of the Femoral Artery in Hunter's Canal.—This rare ligation is performed by placing the limb in the position for the preceding operation, and making an incision from the apex of Scarpa's angle toward the back part of the internal condyle of the femur, avoiding the saphena vein. After passing through the skin, superficial fascia, and fat, the deep fascia will be seen, binding down the sartorius muscle. This membrane is to be opened on a director and the muscle drawn backward. This will disclose the aponeurotic sheath which covers the femoral artery at this point. This sheath must be opened, and the artery will be exposed. In ligating it, care must be taken not to injure the long saphenous nerve which accompanies it, or the femoral vein, which here lies behind it and toward its outer side. The ligature should be passed very carefully from without inward.

16. Ligation of the Anterior Tibial Artery, in the middle third.—An incision is to be made, about three inches long, in a line passing from a point midway between the tubercle of the tibia and the head of the fibula, to a point midway between the two malleoli. When the deep fascia has been reached, a yellow line may be found, indicating the septum between the tibialis anticus muscle and the extensor longus digitorum. Along this line the aponeurosis is to be divided on a director, and the two muscles carefully separated until the extensor proprius pollicis is met with, when this is to be separated from the tibialis anticus until the artery is reached. It is accompanied by two venæ comites, which are not important to regard if they are difficult to separate from the artery. The anterior tibial nerve lies either in front or at the outer side of the artery. To avoid injuring it, it should be pressed to the outer side of the wound and the ligature should be passed from without inward.

17. Ligation of the Posterior Tibial Artery, in the middle third.—An incision three inches long is to be made parallel to the inner border of the tibia and about half an inch back of it, and carried down to the superficial fascia. This is to be carefully opened, avoiding injury to the internal saphenous vein and nerve, which lie in the track of the wound. They must be found and drawn aside. Then the deep fascia is to be divided on a director, and the inner border of the soleus muscle is to be pressed away from the tibia, when the vessel will be exposed. It is accompanied by two venæ comites and the posterior tibial nerve, which lies to the fibular side of it. The veins and nerve being separated from the artery, the ligature should be passed from the fibular toward the tibial side.

18. Ligation of the Posterior Tibial Artery behind the Internal Malleolus.—A slightly curving incision an inch and a half long is to be made behind the internal malleolus, and about half-way between it and the tendo Achillis. The skin and superficial fascia having been divided, the deep fascia is to be lifted and divided on a director. The artery will then be exposed, accompanied by its venæ comites and the posterior tibial nerve, which lies to the back of it and toward the fibular side. The ligature should be passed from behind forward.

19. Ligation of the Dorsalis Pedis Artery.—An incision an inch long is to be made on the back of the foot between the inner tendon of the extensor brevis digitorum and the outer side of the tendon of the extensor longus pollicis. (These tendons can be mapped out by manipulating the great toe.) After dividing the skin, the superficial fascia, and the deep fascia, the artery will be exposed. The continuation of the anterior tibial nerve lies to the fibular side of the artery. The ligature should be passed from the fibular toward the tibial side.

THE

PRACTITIONER'S

VISITING LIST.

RECORDS OF PRACTICE.

FOR THIRTY PATIENTS PER WEEK

1907.

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January 1907

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January, 1907

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Mrs Pelham	"						
E.S. Kelly Paris	"						
Rev + Robertson		"					
Mrs Fitzgerald Shirley St		"					
Mr Cheyne			"				
Miss Bann (Rahely O			"				
Miss Venable			"				
Mrs Fraser (Munkswell)			"				"

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Mrs Colwell Dorsey	C						
Dr Murray	C						
Mrs Armstrong Fever, hospital		C					
Miss Grant. arm. sick		C	O.L.				
Mrs Radebaugh. sick at		C	O.L.				
Miss Fitzgerald. sick.			C				
Miss Armitage			C				

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Mrs Jones 40 Annadale Rd	c					
Mrs Gray		c				
Mrs Brown Wallington						c
Miss Jeffery 51A						
Mrs Rankin						

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Miss Gilchrist Simmonds			C			
Mrs Stanley						

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J Hy Strachey	cc					
Jennings-Anderson. Crathern		c				
J Fraser			c			
Mrs Bryd				c		
Mr Tallerman						

Wm Hawkins

Henry Coleman & Hawkins

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Mrs Judd. 8th (Tuesday)		c				
Mrs Jones c Mr Taylor		c				
Mrs Goulden. Sutton. -dang.		c				
Master Tunnell			c			
Master J Robert			c			
Miss Ogilvie			c			
Mr Barnes				c		
Miss Pedrault				c		
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Mrs Bross, Rocky Shavings				C			
Mrs Cooper & Son Conrad				C			
Miss Bruce							C

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Dr. Caldwell	C						
Rev Tim Johnson Tu				C			
Rev Lupton. Birkenhead					C		16
C O'Brien. Asbury					C		17

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Miss Brua		c				
Brua & Boalt			c			
Universal Grocering 362 5764				c		
Kern Carlson, Wenger					c	
Mr. Bell Mill K.S.						c
Mrs. [illegible] K.S.						c
Mrs. [illegible]						
Mrs. [illegible]						c

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Record. June, 1907

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Mrs King & 2 Servants	C						
Mrs S. Hellyer		C					
Miss Sibbels 2 Parties in			C				
+ 3 Servants Off			.				
Lady Cranford				C			
Miss Brandeville Allen					C		
Mrs Corbett and Richmond					C		
Mrs Cameron Servant Off				C			
Dr Stevens Wife					C		
Mrs Upton Visitor					C		
Mrs Robertson St. Louis						C	
and Miss Robertson Boston						C	
Rev Guest - Williams					C		
Mrs Rose Cranford							

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July, 1907

NAME.	Su. 7	M. 8	Tu. 9	W. 10	Th. 11	F.
Mrs 18005 Shattuck		c				
Mrs Rogers 575		c				
Brown [illegible]			o			
Russ [illegible]			c			

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Mrs Goode Wendover	C	C					
Mrs Sinkler Ramsgate			C				
Miss Hunt Reading Off				C			
Col Richards Cobham				C			
Miss Caldecott Belmont					C		
Mrs Phillips Ford Ave. Rd 11						C	
Sq. Southall						C	
Mrs Pa Mc Higham Ferrers						C	
Mrs Prentiss Pappard							

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.
2 2	0		
10 10	0		
27 7	0		
5 0	0		
2 2			Withdrawn after answering bail
2 2			no figures given. Rather
2 2			weak case, very bad character, and
3 3			fined with costs

Fifteen days hard labour.
Appeal struck out. Prisoner released
5 Aug. with leave.

NAME.	Su. 21	M. 22	Tu. 23	W. 24	Th. 25	F. 26
Sir John Kings [illegible]		C				
Mrs Powell Sullivan		C				
Dr Hardesty Baltimore			C	C		
Lad. Hosp Churchill				C		
Rev. Mr Edwards. Italy.				C		
Miss Cady Cowlesville Church				C		
Mrs Dr Smyth Jamestown Field						
Judge Bullett Paris						
Hoag Hoag						
Sir Henry Hoag						
Miss Fricker						

harge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.
2 2	"		
2 2	"		
5 0	"		
2 2	"		

NAME.	Su. 28	M. 29	Tu. 30	W. 31	Th. 1	F.

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.
2	2	6	
5	0	0	
2	2	4	
5	0	0	

NAME	Su. 4	M. 5	Tu. 6	W. 7	Th.	F.	
Miss Butler		C					
Mrs Herring Bath							
Mrs Franklin null							

Congress
Island
Hyde
Lenox

arge	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.
7 11	0		
2 1			
8 0	0		

NAME.	Su. 11	M. 12	T 13	W 14	Th 15	F
Wm Persall – Smith			C			
Wm Archibald. Tinsmith			C			
Wm Parker Carpenter				C		
Wm Cable. Farmer						C

arge.	Brought Forward	Total	MEMORANDA.
2	0		
0	0		
7 0	0		[illegible]

NAME	Su. 18	M. 19	Tu. 20	W. 21	Th. 22
Dr Wade	c	c	c		
Mrs Luther Wheeler			c		
Mrs Hayes				c	
Mrs C J Wright. Cincinnati				c	

Rabbit Scratcher

arge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA
2 0			
2 0			
0 0			

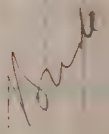
NAME.	Su.	M.	Tu	W	Th.	F	S
	25	26	27	28	29		

Bride

arge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA

NAME.

Su. M. Tu. W. Th. F.
1 2 3 4 5 6



Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.

NAME	Su. 8	M. 9	Tu. 10	W. 11	Th. 12	F.
Mrs Frances Slocum Mill						C

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.
2 2			

sent Sept 12

Dated July 8th

sent in Sept 12.

Income Return

Med.	1000
Professor	650
Investments	900
Royalties	600
	3150

Exemptions

Prof Expenses house &c	£ 300
Trav Expen. & Supplies	300
Ch Ch	100
Insurance	96
All Munk	200
£	996

NAME.	Su. 15	M. 16	Tu. 17	W. 18	Th. 19	F. 20
Mrs Sneath. Tuppin Shaw						
Mrs Ran. Sergeon Ballard						
Miss D. Bell						
Mr Lowe. Miss S. Wall						
Mrs Upchurch						

Leave
Mr. Ascomb

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.
1	5-		
2	2		
3	3		
2	2		

NAME.	Su. 22	M. 23	Tu. 24	W. 25	Th. 26	F. 27
Rev Cornelius Cone & fam				C		
Mrs. Allen & Miss Sandy			C			
Revs Russell, Lawrence (6TH)				C		
Mrs. Moore, Norwich					C	

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total	MEMORANDA.
5 0 0			Springfield Mass
2 2 0			

NAME.	SU. 29	M. 30	TU. 1	W. 2	TH.	F.
Miss Collier 10 Leatherbury Rd 2		C				
Miss Dunnels,						
Judge Henderson. Cumberland		C				
Miss Jewell						C
Mrs Lindsey						

rge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.
2	0		
2	1		
0	0		
2	0		
4	0		

The S[illegible] ... ct. 3 d. gave 4 ... 3 y 1 off for ... Pat. stud ... any number. The said ... [illegible]

NAME.	Su. 6	M. 7	Tu. 8	W. 9	Th 10	F 11
Mrs. [illegible]		C				
[illegible]			C			
Miss [illegible]				C		
Mrs. [illegible]				C		
Mrs.						
Mrs. [illegible]						C

harge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.
2 2 0			
5 0 0			
2 2 0			
1 7 6			

NAME.	Su. 13	M. 14	Tu 15	W. 16	Th 17	F 18
Rev Mr. Ellis. Leamington 1st			c			
Miss Fabyan & chaffeur Rd				c		
Bishop Sterling" wife					c	
Mr Wheeler" " 1st					c	
Mr Robinson						
Mrs Ferguson. (Schuyler)						
Miss Hoke Lenox Rd						

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.
			c/o Hecks
2 2			c/o · Phthisis acute.
2 2			
			Ballast. chr. diarrhoea
2 2			
2 2			
2 2			acute exhaust. - Heart - Renal

NAME.	Su. 20	M. 21	Tu. 22	W 23	Th. 24	F.
Mrs Grimshaw Burnley	c					
Mrs Pilgrim				c		
Miss Arney			c			
Mrs Travis Taney Methodist				c		
Dr. Knotts. Lunt				c		
Mrs Orgain St Johns						c
Mrs Goodman. Daddaughter						c
Mrs Nichols. " "						c

harge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA
5 5			
2 2			
2 2			
			C Smith mil, acc
2			

NAME.	Su. 27	M. 28	Tu. 29	W. 30	Th. 31	F. 1	S.
Miss Scott 2 class. Pitts		C					
Rock-Limestone			C				
Mrs [illegible]			C				
Mrs Goldsmith [illegible]			C.				
Mrs [illegible]				C			
In class Baltimore					C		
Miss Griffin. St Albans						C	
Mrs Minchen. Woodstock							

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.
2	2		
3	3		
25	0		
1	1		

£ 5 - exchange 1d

NAME.	Su. 3	M. 4	Tu. 5	W. 6	Th. 7	F. 8
Mrs. Copeland & Maidservant	C					
Sir Thos. Hallamshire		C				
Mr Hallamshire & Maid, with Dining Chairs			C	C		
Mrs Ingall C & Nursemaid			C			
Mrs Slingsby C & Coachman			C	Ch		
Mrs Lascelles & Maidservant				C		
Mrs Bamforth & Parlourmaid				C		
Mrs Everett & Nurse						C

harge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.
2 2	0		
2 2			
2 2			
4			
22 0			
5 5			

NAME.	Su. 10	M. 11	Tu. 12	W. 13	Th. 14	F 15
Mrs Everett. Quincy St	C					
Mrs Astor 21 West 65 St				C		
Mrs Chas Whitehouse				C		
Mrs Clegg. B & C				C		
Mrs Leggo. 921					C	
Geo Forbes					C	

harge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.
5 0			
			pd. 5.
			4-5 pd. Dr Cumrad
			Parma c Fuel Inv
2 2			

NAME.	Su. 17	M. 18	Tu. 19	W. 20	T. 21	F. 22	Ds.
Miss Salmon. Oakland							C
Miss Irene. [illegible]							
" Kennell							C
Richard Hale Boston							
Miss Lefroy Queen Ct							C
Miss Archibald							C
Miss Thomas.							
London. Via Can							

harge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA
52 10			
2 2			
			£42. 0 0. Typhoid fever. C Dr Taylor at the Burlington Hotel Cork
2			
2			

NAME.	Su. 24	M. 25	Tu. 26	W. 27	Th. 28	F. 29	S.
Mrs Digby W. Smith	C						
Misses Fox	C	C	C	C	C	C	
Mr Ashton & Mr Allen			C				
Miss Mabel Barton				C			
Mrs T B Woodbury					C		
Miss Edgerton & Mr Brownfield					C		
Mrs H. J. Middlebrook, Brooklyn							
Miss Fanny Bragg, London							

harge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.
			at check £3.3.
2 2			
2 2			
2 2			Instalment in arrears
2 2			
2 2			

NAME.	Su. 1	M. 2	T. 3	W. 4	Th.	F.
Mrs Goodeld. Boarmouth	c					
Miss. Mayam. Wark. Nth		c				
Mrs Ellis		c				
Mrs E. Smith. Lond			c			
Mrs Hale				c		
Mrs Warrant. c Wadham D.						c
Miss Goldney. do						c
Mrs Silver c Whitehall						c
C R Roberts Wallingford						
Miss Freeman 13 Bard Rd						

MEMORANDA.

Mother of Nurse at Rand Inf

Hosp Inf. fever. wd name.

NAME.	Su. 8	M 9	Tu. 10	W. 11	Th 12	F. 13
Mrs Everett		c				
Rev Ste Duncan Northrop				c		
Miss McCulloch 184 Queen Gate L				c		
Miss Forbes (St Catherine)						c
Miss Bullen 8 Pelham Pl						
Rev Galloway - Springfield.						
Mrs Beaver Pa 071						
Miss Pace Reading Pa						

arge	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA
2 2	0		
2 0	0		
2 2			
2 2			
	pd.	(over p.)	Norwich Mutl Carroll
2			

NAME.

Rev Morgan . Master Jesus Camb
C R Cook Steeple Castle [illegible]
[illegible]
Rev P. Jacobson Arrecife
Mrs & Dean Sherringham Norf.
Mr Liston 37 Mark Rd

[illegible] Tobias Simpson
Ex Caius Cambridge

harge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA
3	3		Field paraphy., Nature map drgs. & Binding
2	2		
-	1		Mus. Comm. Gen. Paper. Gen. & Office.
	2		
-	2		

NAME.	Su. 22	M. 23	Tu. 24	W. 25	Th.	F.
[illegible]						C
[illegible]						C
[illegible]						
[illegible]						

harge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.

NAME	Su. 29	M. 30	Tu. 31	W.	Th.	F.
Mrs Hallam.	c					

harge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.
2	2		Turn 1 calves in 28th Aug pens to other enclosure

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

GENERAL MEMORANDA

GENERAL MEMORANDA

Name of Father.	Age	Name of Mother.	Age	End Last Menst.	Date Exptd. Conf't.	Date Deli

Name of Child.	No.	Sex	Race.	Weight.	Length.	Circumference.	Address.

NAME OF FATHER.	Age	NAME OF MOTHER.	Age	End Last Menst.	Date Expt'd. Conf't.	Date Del'd

Name of Child.	No.	Sex	Race.	Weight.	Length.	Presentation.	Address.

Obstetric Engagements and Practice.

Name of Father.	Age	Name of Mother.	Age	End Last Menst.	Date Exptd. Conf't.	Date Del'd.

Name of Child.	No.	Sex.	Race.	Weight.	Length.	Presentation.	Address.

Name of Father.	Age	Name of Mother.	Age	End Last Menst.	Date Exptd. Conf't.	Date Del'd

Name of Child.	No.	Sex	Race.	Weight.	Length.	Presentation.	Address.

Name of Father.	Age	Name of Mother.	Age	End Last Menst.	Date Expid. Conf't.	Date Del'd.

Name of Child.	No.	Sex	Race.	Weight.	Left.	Presentation.	Address.

NAME OF FATHER.	Age	NAME OF MOTHER.	Age	End Last Menst.	Date Exptd. Conf't.	Date Del'd.

NAME OF CHILD.	No.	Sex	Race.	Wght.	Lgth.	Presentation	ADDRESS.

NAME.	DATE.	RESULT.

NAME.	DATE.	RESULT.

NAME.	DATE.	RESULT.

Vaccinations.

16.

NAME.	DATE.	RESULT.

NAME AND ADDRESS OF DECEASED.	AGE. Y.	M.	D.	COLOR.

Mr'd, Single or Widowed	PLACE AND CAUSE OF DEATH.	DATE.

NAME AND ADDRESS OF DECEASED.	AGE. Y.	M.	D.	COLOR.

M'r'd, Single or Widowed	PLACE AND CAUSE OF DEATH.	DATE.

ADDRESSES OF PATIENTS.

ADDRESSES OF PATIENTS.

ADDRESSES OF PATIENTS.

Bill Sent.	NAME.	Amount Charged.	Amount Paid.	When Paid.
	Envelope		62 10 0	
1			£61 13 [illegible]	
1			0 0 [illegible]	
6			1 [illegible]	
[illegible]			2 2 0	
			[illegible]	
11			2 [illegible]	
[illegible]			[illegible]	
22			2 [illegible] 0	
[illegible]			2 [illegible]	
12	L. R. Coleman		200 0 0	
[illegible]	Eugene Taylor		20 0 0	
[illegible]	William Bartlett		5 0 0	
[illegible]	Miss Hooker		10 0 0	
23	[illegible] Peterson		6 5 0	
[illegible]	Miss Williams		21 0 0	
24	[illegible]		[illegible] 0	
27	Mrs Parnell		5 5 0	
[illegible]	Trip Bk [illegible]		80 0 0	
Feb 3	Prest. Hoffman		2 2 0	
5	Miss O'Bonnie		2 2 0	
[illegible]	Mr Hassall		2 2 0	
[illegible]	Mr Attick		5 5 0	
6	[illegible] Daniell		3 3 [illegible]	
	Mr Tarleton		[illegible] 5 0	
10	Gas Co		25 0 0	
12	Miss Barnes		2 2 0	
[illegible]	Jas Cheyne		2 2 0	
[illegible]	Mrs Fraser		21 0 0	
16	Mrs Frazer		21 0 0	
			£665 13 0	

Bill Sent.	Name.	Amount Charged.	Amount Paid.	When Paid.
	Forward		£ 665 0	0
16	Mrs Reeves		1 0	0
"	Mrs. Venable		2 2	0
17	Mrs Bonner		10 10	0
20	Mrs Armitage		2 2	0
"	Mrs Fitzgerald		2 2	0
26	Mrs Davidson		5 0	0
"	Mrs Lovell		5 0	0
"	Mrs Bird		5 0	0
"	Mrs Hartman		2 0	0
28	Mrs Jay		2 2	0
"	Pelham		5 5	0
"	E Ford		2 2	0
"	Arthur Evans		2 2	0
Mch 1	Mrs Fraser		21 0	0
2	Mrs Reeves		2 2	
"	Bk of Montreal	Van Nichols	50 0	0
7	Mrs Forbes		2 2	0
"	D.S. Williams		2 2	0
9	Mrs Goldard-Sennett		2 2	0
"	Mrs Shradley		5 5	0
11	J W. Henderson		2 2	0
"	R & Mann		2 2	0
12	Mrs Fraser		21 0	0
14	Mrs Shradley		10 10	0
15	Mrs Blathe		5 5	0
16	Mrs Tallerman		10 10	0
18	Mrs Goldman		10 10	0
"	Mrs Jones		2 2	
			£ 860 2	0

Bill Sent.	Name.	Amount Charged.	Amount Paid.	When Paid.
Mar 20	forward	£	£ 660 2	1
"	Jones & Somerset. 1st Mr dr		2 0	0
"	Mrs Barnes		2 2	0
"	Mrs 7th Pentworth		5 5	0
"	[illegible]		2 2	0
1	Mrs Barnes		2 2	0
23	Rud. Lazar Cellar Esq		11 13	0
"	Louis Gutman		60 00	0
27	Mrs Slatter		2 2	0
30	[illegible]		3 3	0
Apl 5	Mrs Carless Burridge		5 5	0
2	Mrs Begley		2 2	0
"	Mrs [illegible]		2 2	0
3	Mrs Tallerman.		10 10	0
4	Cash		62 10	0
5	Mrs Gordon		2 2	0
5	Mrs McKillam		2 2	0
6	Mellay Cattle Co		20 0	0
7	Dom Bank dr re 136 st		41 16	4
8	Bryce allan		5 5	0
11	Crown		34 4	0
11	Mrs Dyer		2 2	0
12	Mr Ball		2 2	0
-	Ch Ch.		25 0	0
17	Mrs Brace		10 10	0
18	Mrs Brace		2 2	0
[illegible]	Mrs Hendree		20 0	0
	[illegible]		20 0	0
	[illegible]		10 0	0
		£	£ 1240 7	0

Bill Sent.	Name.	Amount Charged.	Amount Paid.	When Paid.
	Forward		£ 12 40	0 0
8	[illegible]		20	0
"	[illegible]		1	0
	[illegible]		2	2
17	Boyle Board Freight Husband	10 7	17	7
"	Conveyance [illegible]		2 5	0
"	[illegible]		3	0
21	R N Bevan		2	2
10	Lea Bros $10.080 for System			
"	Wm Sands		5	0
21	Wm Fuller		21	0
"	Wm Robertson		2	2
21	Bank Money Order		407	11
27	Wm Page		21	0
"	Wm Hinsley		2	2
26	Constable. Fee & Inn		4	10
27	[illegible]		2	2
"	Wm Lenthall		5	5
"	[illegible]		5 1	7
	Wm Howe		2	2
5	Wm Lenthall		2	2
"	Hugh Cattle		2	2
"	Wm James		2	2
11	Wm Edmunds		8	8
"	Wm Hopkins		3	3
13	Wm Lapthorn		2	2
"	Wm O'Brien.		2	2
17	Wm Howe		2	2
"	Wm Smith		5	3
20	Wm Carless		0	0
			£ 25	10

Bill Sent.	NAME.	Amount Charged.	Amount Paid.	When Paid.
June 1	Forwards		£2037 3 10	
" 23	[illegible]		2 2 0	
" 24	[illegible]		31 10 0	
" 27	[illegible]		21 0 0	
" 28	[illegible]		2 2 0	
" "	[illegible]		2 2 0	
" 29	[illegible]		38 0 0	
" "	[illegible]		84 0 0	
" 31	[illegible]		52 10 0	
July 1st	[illegible]		8 8 0	
	[illegible]		2 2 0	
4	[illegible]		41 15 "	
"	[illegible]		5 0 "	
"	[illegible]		2 2 0	
"	[illegible]		2 0 0	
2	[illegible]		62 16 0	
6	[illegible]		5 5 0	
"	[illegible]		5 5 "	
6	[illegible]		61 15 "	
8	[illegible]		20 0 0	
"	[illegible]		2 2 0	
"	[illegible]		5 0 0	
9	[illegible]		2 2 0	
11	[illegible]		50 0 0	
12	[illegible]		8 8 0	
14	[illegible]		10 13 0	
11	[illegible]		25 0 0	
"	[illegible]		2 2 0	
			£2,92 8 2	

Bill sent.	NAME.	Amount Charged.	Amount Paid.	When Paid.
16	Foreman's		£2592 8 2	
"	Miss Bottle		10 10 0	
18	Revd Riccards		28 7 0	
19	Mrs Calkins		0 1 0	0
"	Mrs Phillips		2 2	0
"	Mr Pack		2 1	0
"	Miss Jennard		2 2	0
20	Mr Southall		2 2	0
22	Miss Hastings		3 3	0
24	Mrs Kelly, Paris		10 0	0
"	Mrs Cady		2 2	0
26	Lord Lansborne		5 0 0	0
"	C E Smyth		2 2	0
"	Judge Ballard		5 0	0
"	Mrs Foster		2 2	0
29	Mrs Nicholson		2 2	0
May 1	Imperial Bill		98 17	9
"	Mrs Kretzinger		5 0	0
"	Revd W Herschell		2 2	0
3	Mrs Castle N.Y.		5 0	0
5	Mrs Edwards		2 2	0
6	Lady Hoare		5 5	0
6	Miss Butler		16 11	0 Brought £1315-
10	Mr Herring		2 2	0
1	Mr Franklin		128 0	0
	Gas Co		25 0	0
13	Miss Archibald		2 2	0
15	Mrs Rowe 2nd		4 4	0
"			£3019 7	6

Bill Sent.	NAME.	Amount Charged.	Amount Paid.	When Paid.
			£3017 0 0	
Augst	Mrs Proctor Cream		57 0 0	
" 16	[illegible]		107 0 0	
" 17	Rev Mr [illegible]		6 0 0	
" 20	Mrs [illegible]		2 2 0	
" 20	Mrs Naylor		2 2 0	
	Mrs Wright		5 0 0	
	[illegible]		1 7 6	
	[illegible]		[illegible]	
" 16	Mrs Heath		5 0 0	
" 19	S & Wm. Hamlet		2 1 4	
	Goldsmith		3 3 0	
	Mrs Lowe		3 3 0	
	Mrs Potts		2 2 0	
24	Mrs Lushington		5 0 0	
26	Mrs Ogilvie		2 2 0	
22	Mrs Leycester		2 2 0	
30	Mrs Cotton		2 2 0	
Oct 1	H.R.H. Princess Augusta		17 14 7	
"	Mrs Henderson		57 0 0	
2	Mrs Darnley		2 0 0	
3	Evelina		62 10 0	
4	W Gamlen		2 2 0	
5	Mrs Hookey		4 4 0	
7	Mrs Geldard - Somerset		2 2 0	
8	B.K. Dominica		41 18 5	
9	Mrs Cowing		5 0 0	
"	Mrs Potts		2 2	
			£3327 11 9	

Bill Sent.	NAME.	Amount Charged.	Amount Paid.	When Paid.
			£ 3327 11 9	
10	Mr Ely cable		20 0 0	
11	" " le		2 2 .	
"	[illegible]		5 0 0	
6	Mrs Tate		2 2 -	
"	Bish. Sterling		2 2 0	
20	Mrs Powers paling		3 3 0	
.	Mrs Robinson .		2 2 0	
"	Mrs Crenshaw		3 3 0	
21	Mess. St Paul 1800	£ 260	52 0 0	
22	Mrs Lessey		2 2 0	
23	Mrs Myles		2 2 0	
27	Mr Belcher		2 2 0	
28	Mrs.		3 3 0	
"	Mrs Goodwin		25 0 0	
29	Mrs Smith		1 1 0	
30	Jasper Bank		98 17 9	
k	Mr Griffin		2 2 0	
3	Mrs Copeland		2 2 0	
4	Mrs Mr Jones		15 15 0	
6	Mrs Murchison		5 5 0	
6	Mrs Shultz		2 2 0	
"	Mrs Charles		2 0 0	
7	Mrs Roberts		42 0 0	
"	Mrs Franklin		5 5 0	
9	Commissioners		25 0 0	
10	Mrs Everett		3 0 0	
14	Miss Forbes		2 2 0	
16	Mrs Hope		2 2 0	R175-3
"	Mrs Ferguson		2 2	
			£ 3690 7 6	

Bill Sent.	Name.	Amount Charged.	Amount Paid.		When Paid.
	Forward		£ 3690		
Nov 17	Mrs Ashton		5	5	0
"	Mrs Salmon		52	10	0
18	Mrs How		2	2	0
23	Mrs Archibald		2	2	0
"	Mrs Thomas		2	2	0
"	John Croft Schola &c am		3	0	0
"	Pub. Health &c am		10	0	0
"	Mrs Ellwell.		5	5	0
"	Bank. Mrs. Ray		331	9	4
27	Ashton &		2	2	0
28	Prof Wood		2	2	0
"	Mrs Smith-(Mansfield		2	2	0
"	Mrs Eyden.		2	2	0
30	Mrs Page		2	2	0
"	Miss Fenning		2	2	0
30	Bill of Mont. Dr		51	7	5
Dec 3rd	Mrs Goode		5	5	0
"	Mrs Collier		2	2	0
5	Mrs Hale		47	5	0
6	Messrs Gedney		5	5	0
"	Mrs Mein.		2	2	0
7	C.R. Roberts		3	3	0
"	Presentation & Medallion 15.4 pres £ 52.9 less 17		48	17	7
"	Mrs Freeman		2	2	0
11	Mrs Sledman		2	2	0
11th	Mrs Mc Cullock		42	0	0
"	Mrs Rickys		2	2	0
13	Mrs Butler		2	2	0
"	Mesrs Forbes		2	2	0
		£	4334	2	4

Bill Sent.	NAME.	Amount Charged.	Amount Paid.	When Paid.
14	Forward		£4334 2 4	
.	Miss Ca .		. .	.
11	Exam Fees £23.15:/		23 5 0	0
16	R M Galloway		2 2 0	
16	Mrs Morgan. Maida Hill		3 3 0	
20	Mrs Jones.		2 2 0	
"	P Sanders		2 2 0	
"	Mrs C P Cook.		2 2 0	
21	Mrs Edin		2 2 0	
26	Mrs Graham		2 2 0	
	" Wells		2 2 "	
29	Mrs Warren		2 2 "	
"	Mrs Mallam.		2 2 "	
			£4383 5 4	
	Salary Med. Ch. Ch.		641 0 0	
	J. Verdun.		941 7 3	
	Interest.		858 3 0	
	Profit		1943 0 "	
	From Lon Bros 1st.			
	Payment on Splen		£2000 0 "	

Bill Sent.	NAME.	Amount Charged.	Amount Paid.	When Paid.

Bill Sent.	NAME.	Amount Charged.	Amount Paid.	When Paid.

Bill Sent.	NAME.	Amount Charged.	Amount Paid.	When Paid.

Bill Sent.	NAME.	Amount Charged.	Amount Paid.	When Paid.

Cash Account.

Bill Sent.	NAME.	Amount Charged.	Amount Paid.	When Paid.

Cash Account.

189

BILL SENT.	NAME.	AMOUNT CHARGED.	AMOUNT PAID.	WHEN PAID

Bill Sent.	NAME.	Amount Charged.	Amount Paid.	When Paid

Cash Account.

191

Bill Sent.	NAME.	Amount Charged.	Amount Paid.	When Paid.

Bill Sent.	NAME.	Amount Charged.	Amount Paid.	When Paid.
	Male Nurses.			
	G Mannock (who can with be depended on)			
	94 George St. Portman			

THE

PRACTITIONER'S

VISITING-LIST.

1908.

THIRTY PATIENTS PER WEEK.

PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK:
LEA BROTHERS & CO.

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HOW TO KEEP ACCOUNTS.

1. Keep your visiting list in such a way that you can fully explain it.
2. Transfer a record of your services at short intervals to a ledger, stating the items.

HOW TO KEEP THE VISITING LIST.

ENTER the names in the proper columns, and, in case of a new patient, the address (or husband's or parent's name and address) in the right-hand page under the head of "Memoranda." Under the proper date make a little dot • in lead pencil for a visit *to be paid*, and if at a special hour, write this down: 10 A. M. When a visit is paid make a diagonal stroke in ink, /. When several visits are paid a series of strokes, ////, may be made, or one with a little star */, and in the memorandum column the number of visits, "*4 visits," may be written in. A night-visit should be marked *N*. For an expected office case a small circle in lead pencil, ○, should be made, and when the patient has come a diagonal stroke in ink, /. For a consultation write **C*, and in the "Memoranda" "Consultation with Dr. ——" (whoever asked you in consultation). When you *call* a consultant mark the visit *, and in the "Memoranda" column write "* Dr. —— in consultation." A confinement case may be marked *Cf.*, and anything special noted in column for memoranda. A vaccination should be marked *V*.

SIGNS.

•	*Visit to be made.*
/	*Visit made.*
••	*Second Visit to be made same day.*
//	*Second Visit made.*
N	*Night Visit.*
○	*Office Visit expected.*

ℓ	*Office Visit.*
C	*Consultation (when you are the consultant).*
Cf.	*Confinement Case.*
V	*Vaccination.*
*	*Refers to a special note in column headed "Memoranda."*

DENTITION.

THE first teeth usually appear at about the seventh month, but they may be cut earlier or later without any presumption of disease. The first or temporary set of teeth numbers twenty, and appears approximately as follows (the numbers indicate months):

Molars.	Canine.	Incisors.	Canine.	Molars.
24—12	18	9—7—7—9	18	12—24

The permanent teeth appear about as follows (the numbers indicate years):

Molars.	Bicuspids.	Canine.	Incisors.	Canine.	Bicuspids.	Molars.
25—13—6	10—9	11	8—7—7—8	11	9—10	6—13—25

TO FIND DAY OF CONFINEMENT.

COUNT backward three months from the last day of menstruation, and add one year and seven days to the date thus reached. It should never be forgotten that an exact reckoning of the date of confinement is impossible, errors of one or two weeks being sometimes made.

THERMOMETRIC SCALES.

To convert Degrees of the Centigrade Scale into those of Fahrenheit: Multiply the number of the former by 9 and divide by 5; if the temperature was above the freezing-point (0°), add 32°; if it was below the freezing-point, subtract the result from 32°.

To convert Degrees of the Fahrenheit Scale into those of Centigrade: If the temperature be above the freezing point (32°), subtract 32; if it be below the freezing-point, subtract the number from 32; then multiply the remainder by 5 and divide by 9.

In taking temperatures, the thermometer should always be used in the same situation (axilla, mouth, etc.), and left in for the same length of time (from five to seven minutes). It is important also, in keeping a record or making a report, to state the situation of the thermometer.

ORDINARY WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Troy, or Apothecaries', Weight.

20 grains (gr.)	= 1 scruple (ʒ)	= 20 grains.
3 scruples	= 1 drachm (ʒ)	= 60 "
8 drachms	= 1 ounce (ʒ)	= 480 "
12 ounces	= 1 pound (lb)	= 5760 "

Wine, or Apothecaries', Measure.

60 minims (♏)	= 1 fluidrachm.
8 fluidrachms (fldr.)	= 1 fluidounce.
16 fluidounces (floz.)	= 1 pint.
2 pints (O)	= 1 quart.
4 quarts	= 1 gallon (Cong.) = 231 cubic inches.

Linear Measure.

12 lines = 1 inch.

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

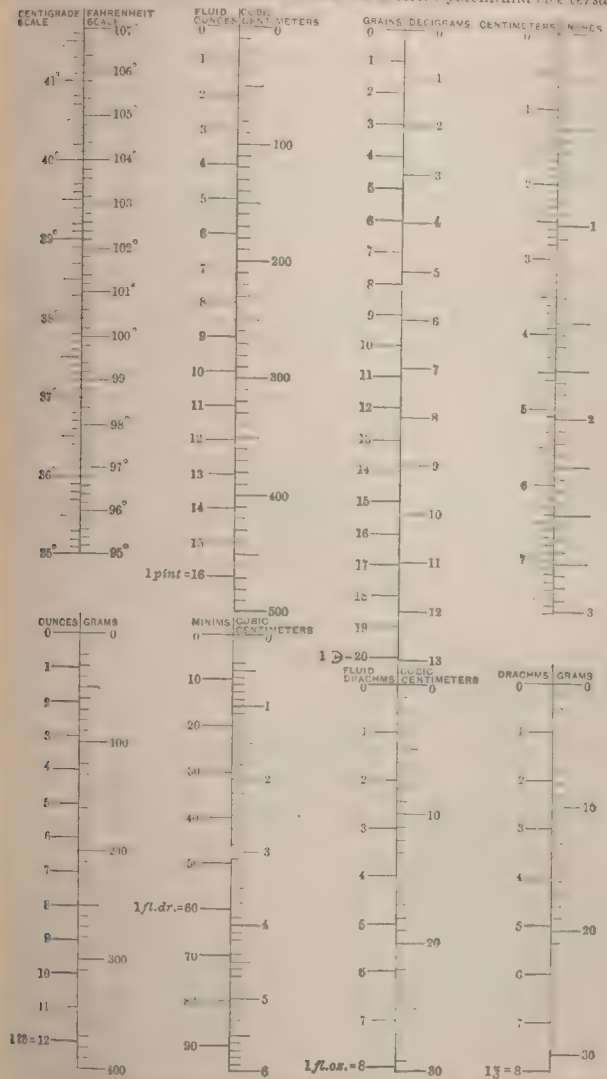
THIS system gets its name from the meter, which is the unit of linear measure. It is equal to 39.370432 inches, or a little over three and one-quarter feet.

The gram is the unit of weight, and is equal to 15.432 grains (Troy).

The liter is the unit of solid or fluid measure, and is equal to 1.0567 quarts.

The names of the higher weights and measures are formed by prefixing to the name of the unit the Greek terms Deka, Hecto, Kilo, and Myria. The names of the fractional weights and measures are formed by prefixing to the name of the unit the Latin terms deci, centi, milli.

COMPARATIVE SCALES, showing at a glance the exact equivalent of ordinary weights and measures in those of the Metric System, and *vice versa*.



The equivalents of fractions, whether large or small, may be found with great nicety by these scales. For instance, ¼ grain = ¼ of the metric equivalent of 7 grains, and 1-200 grain = 1-4000 of the metric equivalent of 20 grains. This method is, of course, reversible.

EXAMINATION OF THE URINE.

No clinical investigation is complete without careful and repeated examination of the urine, microscopically as well as chemically. The most important matters to be considered are—

1. Quantity passed in a given time. 2. Appearance (color, transparency, turbidity, etc.). 3. Odor. 4. Reaction (acid or alkaline). 5. Specific gravity. 6. Proportion of urates. 7. Proportion of phosphates. 8. Absence or presence of albumin, and quantity if present. 9. Absence or presence of sugar, and quantity if present. 10. Character of the sediment microscopically.

For ordinary examinations a sample of the first urine passed in the morning is best. It is sometimes necessary to examine in addition a sample specimen taken from the entire quantity passed during twenty-four hours. At other times it is important to examine that passed at stated periods after meals.

1. *Quantity.*—Instruct the patient to throw away the urine passed at a noted hour, and to collect in one vessel all passed subsequently for twenty-four hours up to the same hour of the following day. This quantity is to be accurately measured. The normal quantity is from 40 to 50 fluidounces. Variations occur within normal limits from excessive or insufficient drinking of water, loss by perspiration, etc. Persistent excess (polyuria) or diminution (oliguria) is pathological. The quantity is increased in diabetes insipidus and diabetes mellitus, in chronic nephritis, and, temporarily, in emotional states, including hysteria. The quantity is diminished in acute nephritis, in the last stages of chronic nephritis, in lithemia, in renal insufficiency, in conditions characterized by feebleness of the heart, in Asiatic cholera, in yellow fever, in acute intestinal obstruction, and in febrile conditions generally.

2. *Appearance.*—Normal urine is of an amber color and transparent. The color of the urine varies with its concentration, and may be altered by drugs. Rhubarb imparts a gamboge-yellow color to acid urine, a violet-red color to alkaline urine. Senna imparts a brownish, logwood a reddish, carbolic and gallic acids each a blackish tinge. Of the more important pathological changes, smokiness or redness is usually due to blood; a greenish-yellow or brownish tint usually indicates bile; a milky appearance is caused by that rare condition, chyluria. Urates and uric acid sometimes impart a bright orange-red tint that may be mistaken for blood. When blood is present, the corpuscles will be seen under the microscope, but there is a condition (*hemoglobinuria*) in which the coloring-matter of the blood, but not the corpuscles, passes into the urine. A special test is here necessary.

Normal urine may become turbid on standing. Nearly always a slight cloud of mucus will form, and urates may deposit on cooling, even when not in excess, if the urine is somewhat concentrated. Urine turbid when passed is pathological. Pus and mucus cause turbidity, the nature of which may be distinguished by microscopic examination. Chemically, pus may be detected by the addition of hydrogen dioxide, which causes effervescence from liberation of oxygen, or by allowing it to settle and adding liquor potassæ after pouring off the supernatant urine, when the pus becomes a ropy, viscid mass, easily recognized by its behavior upon attempting to pour it from the test-tube. Turbidity in an acid urine that

clears up on heating is due to urates. Turbidity, increased or unaffected by heat and cleared up by the addition of nitric acid, is caused by phosphates. Very pale, transparent urine, of high specific gravity, usually contains sugar; if of low specific gravity, and there is polyuria, it may be free from abnormal constituent or may contain sugar and likewise albumin.

3. *Odor.* Urine has a typical odor, sometimes described as aromatic. If alkaline fermentation take place, the urine becomes ammoniacal. The ingestion of turpentine imparts an odor of violets. The urine of diabetes mellitus sometimes has a sweetish odor. The presence of acetone yields an odor resembling that of chloroform.

4. *Reaction* is to be ascertained soon after the passage of the urine by means of slips of litmus-paper, of which the blue is reddened if the secretion is acid, and the red is made blue if the secretion is alkaline; or by turmeric paper, which is made brown if the secretion is alkaline. The total twenty-four hours' urine of a healthy person is acid. The urine may be alkaline a few hours after a meal, especially if large quantities of alkali have been taken, in cases in which the stomach has been washed out, and in cases of obstinate vomiting. Ammoniacal fermentation will give an alkaline reaction to urine.

5. *Specific Gravity.* This is ascertained by means of a special form of hydrometer called a urinometer. Normal specific gravity is about 1018 or 1020. Increased specific gravity (1025 or more) indicates excess of solid matters; if the quantity is scanty, usually these are urates or phosphates, or both; but if the quantity is excessive sugar is usually present. If the specific gravity is low (1010 or less), albumin may be suspected.

6. *Urates and Uric Acid.*—In addition to the high specific gravity and turbidity clearing on heat, as already mentioned, urates and uric acid may be detected by examination of the sediment under the microscope. When urates and uric acid only are present, the urine is usually acid, but urates and phosphates may be present together in a faintly acid, neutral, or alkaline urine. Free uric acid is (practically) always abnormal, and urates in noticeable quantity may usually be considered excessive, but only exact quantitative determination of the entire amount passed in twenty-four hours can make this certain.

7. *Phosphates.*—The proportion of phosphates may be roughly ascertained by adding to some urine in a test-tube half its bulk of a solution of caustic potash (1 in 5), and gently warming the mixture. If the deposit which forms is deeper than $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch in a test tube $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in diameter, containing the mixture to a height of 2 inches, the phosphates are in excess. If much less, they are below normal. Turbidity of the urine which is cleared up by the addition of a little acetic acid is to be set down to an excess of phosphates, unless the urine is stale, when it may be due to alkaline decomposition.

8. *Albumin.*—Before testing for albumin or sugar, the urine should be filtered until perfectly clear. If alkaline, it must be acidulated by adding a drop or two of acetic acid. The most delicate of the reliable tests for albumin is to gently heat to the boiling-point the upper portion of a test-tube about half filled with urine. A resulting cloudiness is due to albumin or phosphates. The addition of a few drops of *acetic acid* will clear up the turbidity due to phosphates, but will not affect that due to albumin.

Heller's test is best performed by putting about 1 inch of nitric acid in a

test-tube, and by means of a pipette allowing a few drops of the filtered urine slowly to trickle down the side of the inclined test-tube, and to lie upon the acid. A more or less white and opaque ring or cloudiness, due to coagulation of the albumin, will form at the junction of the two fluids. The ring may appear at once or develop slowly; hence the test-tube containing the urine and acid should be allowed to stand for about ten minutes before a negative result is recorded.

8. *Sugar.*—The presence of sugar in quantities sufficient to have any pathological significance may be detected by *Boettger's test*, which consists in placing in a test-tube about a drachm each of filtered urine and liquor potassæ, and adding a minute quantity of subnitrate of bismuth. If sugar be present, prolonged boiling will cause a precipitate of metallic bismuth, forming a black deposit at the bottom of the test-tube. A grayish precipitate may be caused by substances other than sugar. The result of the bismuth test is to be corroborated by *Trommer's test*. To the urine alkalinized with potassium hydroxide is added drop by drop a ten-per-cent. solution of copper sulphate until a slight precipitate persists. The occurrence of a yellowish or reddish precipitate of copper oxide on the application of gentle heat indicates the presence of sugar in quantity more than a trace. The reaction will also take place in from six to twenty-four hours without the application of heat.

To determine the *quantity* of sugar, *Fehling's solution* is usually employed. 34.64 grams of pure crystallized copper sulphate are dissolved in pure water, and the solution is made up to 500 c.c. 100 c.c. of sodium hydroxide of a sp. gr. of 1.34 and 175 grams of powdered Rochelle salt are dissolved in 400 c.c. of water, and the solution is also made up to 500 c.c. The two solutions are best kept in separate well-stoppered, dark-colored bottles. For use equal parts are mixed as required. Every 10 c.c. of Fehling's solution requires 5 centigrams of glucose to reduce it completely. The test is best made by placing in a porcelain capsule 5 c.c. each of the two solutions, adding sufficient distilled water to make 50 c.c., and boiling. If no change of color should occur, the test may be proceeded with: 1 part of the urine to be tested having been added to 9 parts of distilled water, this diluted urine is now permitted to slowly flow from a burette into the liquid in the capsule, or is added drop by drop until all the blue color has disappeared. The quantity necessary to effect this may be measured in grains (g) or drops (d). To ascertain the percentage of sugar the following formula may be used:

$$\frac{50}{g} \text{ or } \frac{772}{d} = \text{percentage.}$$

Quantity by the Fermentation Process.—Take specific gravity and record it. Place 8 ounces of urine in a pint bottle, add a piece of compressed yeast about the size of a walnut, insert a perforated cork, and place the bottle in a warm place (86° to 90° F.) for four or five hours or longer. Then allow the urine to cool, and again take sp. gr. Each degree of loss of sp. gr. represents about one grain of sugar to the ounce, or the total number of degrees lost multiplied by 0.23 will give the sugar percentage.

If sugar be found, frequent examinations must be made for

Acetone.—To the urine or a distillate thereof is added tincture of iodin or compound solution of iodin and then sufficient ammonia to form a deep black precipitate. This disappears gradually in the presence of acetone and is replaced by a yellowish precipitate of iodoform, which is

recognizable by its odor and by appearing microscopically as made up of six-sided tables or stars. After this, examination must be made for

Diacetic Acid.—Solution of chloride of iron is slowly added to the urine; the phosphates thus precipitated are removed by filtration; and more iron chloride is added. If a Bordeaux-red color results part of the urine is boiled and part heated with sulphuric acid and extracted with ether. If the boiled urine gives no reaction with the iron solution, or only a slight coloration, while the iron-chloride reaction with the ethereal extract fades within twenty-four or forty-eight hours, and if acetone is present (see above), we may conclude that the very grave condition of *diaceturia*, a forerunner of diabetic coma, exists.

10. The character of the microscopic sediment is always of great significance. This part of the examination requires special instruction.

IMPORTANT INCOMPATIBLES.

Acacia (gum), with alcohol, iron, lead-water, and mineral acids.

Acids (mineral), with alkalies and relatively weak salts of other acids, such as bromides, chlorides, and iodides.

Alkalies, with acids and with relatively weak salts.

Antipyrin and antifebrin should be given with alcohol or water only.

Arsenic, with tannic acid, salts of iron, and lime and magnesia.

Bitter infusions and tinctures, with salts of iron and lead.

Bromides, with acids, acid salts, or alkalies.

Calomel, with antipyrin, alkalies, lime-water, salts of iron and lead, and iodide of potassium.

Camphor (spirit of), with water.

Carbonates, with acids and acid salts.

Chloral, with cyanides.

Chlorides, with silver salts, lead salts, and alkalies.

Chloroform (except in minute quantity), with water.

Corrosive sublimate, with alkalies, lime-water, salts of iron and lead, iodide of potassium, albumin, gelatine, and vegetable astringents. (It may, however, be advantageously combined with tincture of the chloride of iron and liq. acidi arsenosi, or with iodide of potassium.)

Digitalis, with iron and preparations containing tannic acid.

Iron (salts), with anything containing tannic acid. Tincture of the chloride of iron, with alkalies, carbonates, mucilages, and preparations containing tannic acid.

Mucilages, with acids, iron salts, and alcohol.

Potassium chlorate (and potassium permanganate) should not be rubbed up with tannic acid or other organic oxidizable substance.

Potassium (iodide of), with all strong acids and acid salts. See Corrosive Sublimate.)

Spirit of nitrous ether, with antipyrin, sulphate of iron, tincture of guaiacum, and most carbonates.

Vegetable preparations holding tannic acid, with salts of iron and lead.

Alkaloids are precipitated or destroyed by tannic acid, alkalies, iodin or iodides, and chlorinous compounds.

ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION (Sylvester's Method).

FREE the body from any clothing that binds the neck, chest, or waist; turn it over upon the face for a moment, thrusting a finger into the mouth and sweeping it round, to bring away anything that may have gotten in or accumulated there. Then lay the body flat on the back, with something a few inches high under the shoulders, so as to cause the neck to be stretched out and the chin to be carried from the chest. Draw the tongue well forward out of the mouth and let it be held by an assistant. (If there be no one to do this, a pencil or small stick may be thrust across the mouth on top of the tongue and back of the last teeth, to keep the mouth open and the tongue out of the throat.) Place yourself on your knees behind the head, seize both arms near the elbows and sweep them round horizontally, away from the body and over the head till they meet above it; give a good, strong pull, and keep it up for a

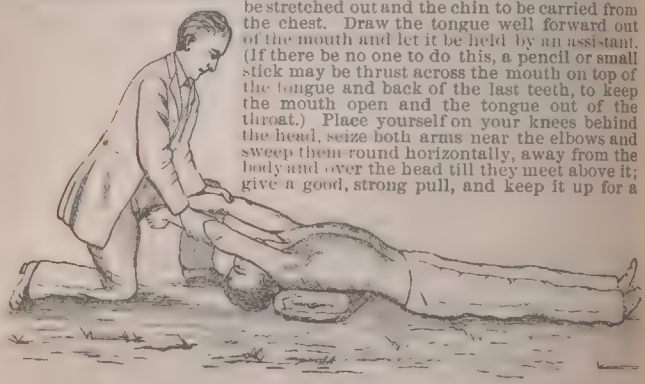


FIG. 1.

few seconds. After this return the arms to their former position alongside the chest, and make strong pressure for a few seconds against the lower ribs, so as to drive the air out of the chest and effect an act of expiration. Rhythmic traction of the tongue may also be practised.

This plan, regularly carried out, will make about 16 complete acts of respiration in a minute. It should be kept up for a long time, and not abandoned until the heart has ceased to beat. It should be remembered that cessation of the pulse at the wrists amounts to nothing as a sign of death; for life may be present when only a most acute ear can detect the sounds of the heart. In a moderately thin person deep pressure with the finger-ends just below the lower end of the breastbone may sometimes reveal pulsation in the aorta when it cannot be found anywhere else.

FIG. 2.

TABLE OF ERUPTIVE FEVERS.

Disease.	Manner of Invasion.	Characteristics of Eruption.	Course of Disease.
Scarlatina (Scarlet fever).	Usually sudden; chilliness; high fever; rapid pulse; flushed face, convulsions or coma, sore throat; "strawberry tongue." Incubation: a few hours to a few days.	Appears very early, often on second day. First on neck and chest. May become universal. May be only about joints and very trifling. Bright scarlet; punctate. Followed by desquamation; skin burning hot; sometimes itches.	Progresses steadily and rapidly. Temperature rises to 104° 106°. Defervescence gradual. Coma a dangerous sign. Albumin in urine common, and often true desquamative nephritis. Dur., wk. or 10 dys.
Rötheln (German measles).	Usually unsuspected. Slight fever or none; mild catarrhal symptoms; vomiting; slight sore throat; enlargement of cervical lymphatic glands almost always present. Incubation 2 to 3 wks.	Appears early. Often first symptom noted, first on face and neck, then on trunk. Rosy papules, scattered or clustered. Fades in one part and appears in another. Lasts about three days.	Usually mild. Disappears gradually. Duration: week or 10 days.
Varicella (Chicken pox).	Usually unsuspected. Slight fever or none; slight malaise or none. Incubation: about 2 weeks.	Appears early. Usually on chest and shoulders, then on body and limbs and face. Distinct, clear, shot-sized vesicles; sometimes with distinct areola and even umbilicated; appear in successive crops; usually few in number.	Usually mild. Vesicles disappear by drying up. May form pus and leave pits. Duration: about a week.
Variola (Smallpox).	Usually sudden; chill; high fever; rapid pulse; violent pain in head and back; debility; mucous membranes often involved. Temperature falls with appearance of rash. Incubation: about 12 days.	Appears on third or fourth day, first on face and spreads over whole body and limbs in a day or two. Fine shot like papules; then vesicles; then umbilicated pustules, about eighth day developing adherent crusts; well marked areola. Intense itching. Peculiar odor.	Symptoms grow worse as pustules mature. Often severe constitutional disturbance. Great restlessness and desire to scratch the eruption. Defervescence gradual and slow. May be interrupted or exacerbate. Crusts fall off, and often leave deep pits (pocks). Duration: about 3 weeks.
Morbilli (Measles).	Generally sudden; chilliness or even convulsions; moderate fever, lachrymation; catarrh of respiratory passages; bronchitis. Temperature rises with appearance of rash. Incubation 2 wks.	Appears about fourth day; first on face, and spreads to body and limbs. May be limited, usually almost universal. Consists of rosy papules, arranged in parts of circles (crescentic); appears sometimes in successive crops.	Usually mild and regular. Temperature may be high from complications. Lasts about a week. Recovery rapid. Duration week or 10 days.

POISONS AND ANTIDOTES.

THE following table contains suggestions for the proper treatment of those forms of poisoning most likely to occur. Though brief, they are all that will be needed to prompt the physician's memory:

POISON.	TREATMENT.
Nature unknown	Provoke repeated vomiting; Give bland liquids: Stimulate, if necessary; keep up breathing.
Acids— Sulphuric, Nitric, Hydrochloric, Oxalic,	Give an alkali (soap, soda, and whitewash usually at hand); limewater; magnesia; Provoke vomiting; avoid stomach-pump; Give ice cream and bland fluids; Secure rest; relieve pain by opium; Stimulate, if necessary; Feed by enema.
Hydrocyanic Acid and *Potassium Cyanide*	Stomach-pump or emetic; Stimulate; potassium permanganate; Give dilute ammonia-water—by intravenous injection, if necessary; chlorine-water; Cold affusions: Give atropine, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$, hypodermatically.
Carbolic Acid and *Creosote*	Give Epsom salts, dilute sulphuric acid; atropine, hypodermatically: Stomach-pump or emetics; White of egg; amyl nitrite; Stimulate; artificial heat.
Alkalies— Ammonia, Soda, Potash, Lye,	Give vinegar, lemon-juice, or orange-juice, or other acid or a fixed oil; Give bland liquids; Secure rest; relieve pain by opium; Stimulate, if necessary.
Arsenic— Paris green, Scheele's green. Fowler's solution,	Stomach-pump or emetics; Give hydrated oxide of iron or dialyzed iron and magnesium oxide: Give dose of castor oil; Secure rest; Stimulate, if necessary.
Acetate of Lead	Stomach-pump or emetics; Give Epsom salt or dilute sulphuric acid; Milk, raw eggs, and water; Morphine hypodermatically for pain; Potassium iodide to eliminate the drug.
Mercury, *Corrosive sublimate*, *Antimony*, *Tartar Emetic*,	Emetics; careful lavage; Give some infusion containing tannic acid: Give raw eggs and milk; bland liquids; Give dose of castor oil: Stimulate, if necessary.
Copper Salts	Give albumin (milk, raw eggs); yellow prussiate of potassium; Stomach-pump or emetics; Give bland fluids.
Phosphorus	Provoke vomiting by repeated five-grain doses of sulphate of copper; Potassium permanganate ($\frac{1}{3}$–$\frac{1}{8}$ per cent.); Give dose of magnesium oxide, but *no* oil.
Nitrate of Silver (lunar caustic),	Give strong salt and water; } repeat many Provoke vomiting; } times.
Iodine	Stomach-pump or emetics; Give gelatinized starch and water: Give bland fluids.

POISON.	TREATMENT.
Opium—Morphine, Laudanum, Paregoric, etc.,	Stomach-pump; emetic; potassium permanganate, by mouth; adrenalin; ammonia; hot strong coffee by the bowel; atropine, cocaine, or strychnine hypodermatically; oxygen-inhalations; artificial respiration; lingual traction.
Chloral—Paraldehyde,	Stomach-pump or emetic; artificial heat, massage; stimulate; strychnine; amyl nitrite; artificial respiration.
Nux Vomica—Strychnine, Picrotoxin,	Stomach-pump or emetic; animal charcoal or tannic acid; bromide and chloral; amyl nitrite; chloroform by inhalation; artificial respiration.
Aconite—Veratrum viride,	Stomach-pump or emetic; stimulate, heat; atropine; artificial respiration.
Hemlock, Toadstool, Tobacco, etc., etc.,	Provoke vomiting and give a purge; tannic or gallic acid; Stimulate well; keep up breathing.
Belladonna or *Atropine, Hyoscyamus* or *Hyoscyamine, Duboisia* or *Duboisine, Stramonium* or *Daturine,*	Stomach-pump or emetic; stimulate; Enema hot strong coffee; artificial heat; morphine; pilocarpine; physostigmine; artificial respiration.
Alcohol	Stomach-pump or emetic; Give ammonia and water.
Decayed Meat or Vegetables	Provoke vomiting; wash out stomach; Give a purgative; give an enema; Give powdered charcoal and hydrogen dioxide.
Poisonous Gases—Carbonic acid or oxide, Sulphuretted hydrogen,	Fresh air; oxygen; Artificial respiration; Amyl nitrite or nitro-glycerin; Stimulation.

To provoke vomiting, warm water may be used, with or without ground mustard (3ss to a pint of water), or ipecac (3i of the powder or fʒss of the syrup), or a finger may be thrust down the throat. It is best to give large quantities (a pint at a time) of warm water whenever vomiting is to be excited. The stomach-pump or simple siphon-tube, if accessible, is better. Apomorphine (gr. $\frac{1}{12}$–gr. $\frac{1}{8}$) subcutaneously is a reliable emetic.

Bland liquids are milk, raw eggs, some sort of oil, mucilage, barley-water, gruel, etc.

Stimulants are tea, coffee, whiskey, wine, etc., or ammonia and water. Of this last a teaspoonful in a teacupful of water will be enough for a dose. In making tea or coffee one must not wait to do it as if for the table, but mix hot water and the leaves or grounds, squeeze them well, stir together, and give the whole—leaves, grounds, everything.

Alkaline antidotes which are most likely to be at hand are ammonia and water (a tablespoonful in two teacupfuls of water), soap and water, lime, whiting, soda, chalk, tooth-powder, plaster, magnesia, white wash, and even wood-ashes.

Acid antidotes most commonly accessible are vinegar and lemon-juice.

In giving an antidote it is well to remember that it is not always necessary to wait for it to dissolve, but that it may be stirred up in any fluid at hand (except oil), and swallowed immediately.

Antagonists are drugs which physiologically oppose the poison, as atropine to opium, chloral to strychnine, pilocarpine to atropine.

TABLE OF DOSES

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE NEW UNITED STATES PHARMACOPŒIA.

For hypodermatic use the dose should be *half* that used by the mouth.
For use by rectum the dose should be *twice* that used by the mouth.
Doses for Children.—Dr. Young's rule: Add 12 to the age, and divide by the age to give the denominator of a fraction, the numerator of which is 1.

Example: For a child two years old, $\frac{12+2}{2}=\frac{1}{7}$; the dose should be $\frac{1}{7}$th that for an adult. In giving powerful medicines and opium still smaller doses must be used for children.

Remedies.	Grains or minims.	Grams or cubic centimeters.
Abstracta. (*See ext. fld. Double the dose.*)		
Acetanilidum (antifebrin)	2–7	0.13 – 0.5
Acetphenetidinum (phenacetin)	2–6	0.13 – 0.35
Acid. benzoic	5–15	0.32 – 1.
boric	5–10	0.32 – 0.65
camphoric (to check night-sweats)	15–30	1 – 2.
gallic	3–60	0.2 – 4.
hydriodic dil.	10–60	0.6 – 4.
hydrobrom. dil.	10–60	0.6 – 4.
hydrochlor. dil.	5–20	0.3 – 1.3
hydrocyan. dil.	2–6	0.12 – 0.35
nitric. dil.	5–20	0.3 – 1.3
nitro-hydrochlor. dil.	5–20	0.3 – 1.3
phosphoric. dil.	5–30	0.3 – 2.
salicylic.	5–20	0.3 – 1.3
sulphuric. arom.	5–15	0.3 – 1.
sulphuric. dil.	5–30	0.3 – 2.
tannic	2–10	0.13 – 0.65
Aconitina (white crystals)	$\frac{1}{300}$ – $\frac{1}{166}$	0.0002 – 0.0003
Adonidin (heart-tonic)	$\frac{1}{10}$ – $\frac{1}{4}$	0.006 – 0.02
Adrenalin (vaso-constrictor) locally	. . .	1 : 10,000 to 1 : 1,000
Agaricin (to check night-sweats)	$\frac{1}{4}$–$\frac{1}{2}$	0.008 – 0.015
Aloinum	$\frac{1}{8}$–3	0.008 – 0.2
Alumen (as astringent)	2–10	0.13 – 0.65
Ammonii benzoas	10–20	0.65 – 1.3
bromid.	5–30	0.32 – 2.
carb.	3–10	0.2 – 0.65
chlorid.	10–30	0.65 – 2.
iodid. *vel* valer.	2–15	0.13 – 1.
Amyl nitris (inhaled or internally)	2–5	0.1 – 0.32
Amylene hydrate (hypnotic)	10–60	0.6 – 4.
Antimon. et pot. tart.; diaph.	$\frac{1}{50}$ – $\frac{1}{10}$	0.003 – 0.006
et pot. tart.; emetic	1–2	0.06 – 0.13
Antipyrine	2–15	0.13 – 1.
Apiol	5–10	0.3 – 0.6
Apomorph. hydrochlor.	$\frac{1}{30}$ – $\frac{1}{10}$	0.002 – 0.006
Argenti nitras	$\frac{1}{6}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$	0.01 – 0.032
oxidum	$\frac{1}{4}$–2	0.032 – 0.13
Argentol	2–15	0.13 – 1.
Argyrol	$\frac{1}{4}$–2	0.0016 – 0.013
Arseni bromidum *vel* iodidum	$\frac{1}{64}$ – $\frac{1}{16}$	0.001 – 0.004
trioxidi (arsenous)	$\frac{1}{64}$ – $\frac{1}{25}$	0.001 – 0.003
Asaprol (locally 2%), internally	5–20	0.3 – 1.3

Remedies.	Grains or minims.	Grams or cubic centimeters.
Aspirin	5—10	0.32 — 0.6
Atropine sulphas	$\frac{1}{120}$—$\frac{1}{60}$	0.0005— 0.002
Auri et sodii chlorid.	$\frac{1}{60}$—$\frac{1}{30}$	0.002 — 0.008
Barii chlorid.	$\frac{1}{4}$—$\frac{1}{2}$	0.032 — 0.3
Benzonaphthol	2—10	0.13 — 0.65
Beta-naphthol	2—5	0.13 — 0.32
Bismuthi salicylas *vel* subgallas	5—20	0.32 — 1.3
subcarbonas *vel* subnitras	5—60	0.32 — 4.
Bromoformum (in whooping-cough, etc.)	3—5	0.02 — 0.3
Butyl-chloral hydrate	5—10	0.32 — 0.65
Caffeina	1—5	0.065 — 0.32
Calcii chlorid. hydrat.	5—20	0.32 — 1.3
Camph. monobrom.	2—5	0.13 — 0.32
Cerii oxalas	1—10	0.065 — 0.65
Chloralformamidum (chloralamid)	15—60	0.2 — 4.
Chloralose (hypnotic, sedative)	3—15	1. — 1
Chloralum hydratum	3—20	0.2 — 1.3
Chloretone	10—20	0.65 — 1.3
Chloroformum	1—15	0.06 — 1.
Cinchonidina, and its salts	5—30	0.32 — 2.
Citrophen	5—15	0.32 — 1.
Cocaina (locally, 1 to 4% sol.) internally	$\frac{1}{16}$—$\frac{1}{4}$	0.004 — 0.032
Codeina	$\frac{1}{16}$—2	0.004 — 0.13
Colchicina	$\frac{1}{100}$—$\frac{1}{60}$	0.0006— 0.0013
Coniina, and its salts	$\frac{1}{100}$—$\frac{1}{60}$	0.0006— 0.0013
Copaiba	15—60	1. — 4
Creolin (locally, ½ to 2% sol.), internally	$\frac{1}{4}$—5	0.03 — 0.3
Creosote valerate *vel* carbonate	3—30	0.2 — 2.
Creosotum	$\frac{1}{2}$—20	0.032 — 1.3
Croton chloral	1—5	0.065 — 0.32
Cupri acetas	1—3	0.065 — 0.03
arsenis	$\frac{1}{100}$	0.0006
sulphas	$\frac{1}{16}$—$\frac{1}{4}$	0.004 — 0.015
Digitalinum	$\frac{1}{60}$—$\frac{1}{30}$	0.001 — 0.002
Digitalis	$\frac{1}{4}$—2	0.008 — 0.13
Dionin	$\frac{1}{4}$—$\frac{1}{2}$	0.015 — 0.032
Dormiol	5—15	0.32 — 1.
Duboisina, and salts	$\frac{1}{120}$—$\frac{1}{60}$	0.0005— 0.001
Elaterinum	$\frac{1}{60}$—$\frac{1}{30}$	0.001 — 0.005
Elaterium	$\frac{1}{16}$—$\frac{1}{4}$	0.004 — 0.016
Ergota	15—60	1. — 4.
Ergotinum	2—8	0.13 — 0.5
Ethyl carbamate (urethane)	10—30	0.6 — 2.
Ethyl iodidum (inhalation)	5—20	0.3 — 1.3
Euquinin	2—7	0.13 — 0.5
Europhen	$\frac{1}{4}$—2	0.16 — 0.13
Exalgin (analgesic; give with alcohol)	2—6	0.13 — 0.4
Extractum aconiti	$\frac{1}{30}$—$\frac{1}{15}$	0.005 — 0.015
aloes	$\frac{1}{4}$—5	0.03 — 0.3
bellad. foliorum	$\frac{1}{8}$—$\frac{1}{4}$	0.01 — 0.032
cannab. ind. (with caution)	$\frac{1}{16}$—$\frac{1}{8}$	0.004 — 0.032
cimicifugæ	1—5	0.06 — 0.3
colchici cormi	$\frac{1}{4}$—2	0.05 — 0.1
colocynthidis comp.	5—15	0.32 — 1.
digitalis	$\frac{1}{4}$—1	0.008 — 0.065
ergotæ	$\frac{1}{4}$—15	0.032 — 1.
euonymi	3—10	0.2 — 0.6
euphorbiæ pilulliferæ	30—60	2. — 4.
hæmatoxyli	10—30	0.65 — 2.
hyoscyami	$\frac{1}{4}$—2	0.032 — 0.13
ignatiæ	$\frac{1}{8}$—$\frac{1}{4}$	0.008 — 0.032
jalapæ	5—10	0.32 — 0.65
krameriæ	5—10	0.3 — 0.6

Remedies.	Grains or minims.	Grams or cubic centimeters.
Extractum nucis vomicæ	⅛—½	0.008 — 0.032
opii	½—1	0.008 — 0.06
physostigmatis	1/16—¼	0.004 — 0.01
podophylli	¼—3	0.03 — 0.2
rhamni purshianæ	2—5	0.12 — 0.3
rhei	2—5	0.12 — 0.3
scopolæ	⅛—¼	0.01 — 0.02
stramonii	¼—½	0.015 — 0.03
sumbul	2—5	0.12 — 0.3
taraxaci	5—60	0.32 — 4.
Fel bovis purif.	5—10	0.32 — 0.65
Ferri arsen.	1/50—⅛	0.003 — 0.01
bromid.	1—5	0.065 — 0.32
cacodylatis	¼—1	0.016 — 0.065
carb. sacch.	2—15	0.13 — 1.
hypophosphis	5—10	0.32 — 0.65
iodidum sacch.	2—5	0.13 — 0.32
lactas	1—3	0.065 — 0.2
oxid. hydrat. cum magnes. (antidote to arsenic)	(f ℥ ½—f ℥ 1) frequently	16. —32.
pyrophosphas	1—5	0.065 — 0.32
sulphas	1—3	0.06 — 0.2
sulphas exsiccat.	½—2½	0.032 — 0.15
valer.	1—3	0.065 — 0.2
Ferrum dialys.	1—1½	0.065 — 1.
reduct.	1—5	0.065 — 0.32
Fluidextractum aconiti	½—2	0.03 — 0.12
apocyni	5—30	0.3 — 2.
belladonnæ radicis	1—2	0.06 — 0.12
berberidis	15—60	1. — 4.
cannabis indicæ	1—3	0.06 — 0.2
cimicifugæ	10—30	0.6 — 2.
cholchici seminis	2—5	0.12 — 0.3
conii	2—5	0.12 — 0.3
convallariæ	4—8	0.25 — 0.5
digitalis	1—2	0.06 — 0.12
ergotæ	30—60	2. — 4.
gelsemii	2—10	0.12 — 0.6
hyoscyami	5—16	0.3 — 1.
kramériæ	10—30	0.6 — 2.
lobeliæ	5—30	0.3 — 2.
nucis vomicæ	1—5	0.06 — 0.3
pilocarpi	30—60	2. — 4.
rhamni purshianæ	16—30	1. — 2.
rhamni purshianæ aromaticum	16—30	1. — 2.
sanguinariæ	1—5	0.06 — 0.3
scopolæ	1—3	0.06 — 0.2
senegæ	10—20	0.60 — 1.2
staphisagriæ	1—2	0.06 — 0.12
stramonii	1—3	0.06 — 0.2
viburni prunifolii	60—120	4. — 8.
Glandulæ suprarenales siccæ	1—5	0.06 — 0.3
thyroidiæ siccæ	1—5	0.06 — 0.3
Glyceritum ferri, quininæ et strychninæ phosphatum	16—30	1. — 2.
Guaiacol (internally)	¼—5	0.015 — 0.3
(topically)	10—60	0.6 — 4.
carbonas *vel* benzoas	2—10	0.13 — 0.65
valerate	2—10	0.12 — 0.65
Haffkine's prophylactic vaccine (subcutaneously)	15—75	1. — 5.
Heroin	1/12—¼	0.005 — 0.02
Hexamethylenamine (urotropin)	3—10	0.2 — 0.6

Remedies.	Grains or minims.	Grains or cubic centimeters.
Hydrarg. chlor. corros.	$\frac{1}{6}$—$\frac{1}{10}$	0.001 — 0.006
chlor. mite	$\frac{1}{2}$—10	0.008 — 0.65
iodid. flav.	$\frac{1}{6}$—1	0.01 — 0.065
iodid. rubr.	$\frac{1}{60}$—$\frac{1}{10}$	0.0013— 0.006
subsulphas flav., as emetic	2—5	0.13 — 0.35
c. creta	3—8	0.2 — 0.5
Hydrastina	$\frac{1}{4}$—1	0.016 — 0.06
Hydrastininæ hydrochloridum	$\frac{1}{4}$—1	0.016 — 0.065
Hydrogeni dioxid. (10 vol. sol.)	30—120	2. — 8.
Hyoscinæ hydrobrom.	$\frac{1}{200}$—$\frac{1}{60}$	0.0003— 0.0009
Hyoscyaminæ sulph.	$\frac{1}{200}$—$\frac{1}{60}$	0.0003— 0.001
Ichthalbin	2—5	0.13 — 0.32
Ichthyol (locally, 10 to 50 %) (internally)	3—5	0.2 — 0.32
Infusum digitalis	f℥ 1—f℥ 4	4. —16.
Iodoformum	1—5	0.065 — 0.32
Iodol	$\frac{1}{2}$—1	0.01 — 0.032
Ipecacuanha { expect.	$\frac{1}{2}$—1	0.01 — 0.065
Ipecacuanha { emet.	15—30	1. — 2.
Julapa	15—30	1. — 2.
Lactophenin (antipyretic)	8—15	0.5 1.
Liq. ammon. acet.	f℥ 2—f℥ 8	8. —32.
arsen. et hydr. iod., potassii arsenit., sodii arsenatis. { *To be increased cautiously.*	1—5	0.06 — 0.3
sodii phosphatis	120—240	8. —16
ferri chloridi	2—10	0.13 — 0.65
ferri dialys.	10—30	0.65 — 2.
potassii citrat.	f℥ 2—f℥ 4	8. —16.
Lithii benzoas *vel* bromid. *vel* salicylas	5—20	0.32 — 1.3
carb. *vel* citras	2—10	0.13 — 0.65
Magnesii carb.	15—60	1. — 4.
citr. gran.	℥ 2—℥ 8	8. —32.
Malakin (analgesic, antipyretic)	15—20	1. — 1.3
Mangani oxid. nigr.	1—5	0.065 — 0.32
Manganii hypophosphis	2—5	0.12 — 0.3
Massa copaibæ	5—30	0.32 — 2.
ferri carb.	5—15	0.32 — 1.
hydrarg.	1—15	0.065 — 1.
Mercurol	$\frac{1}{4}$—2	0.016 — 0.13
Methylthionine hydrochloride, methylene blue, with powdered nutmeg (malarial fever)	1—5	0.06 — 0.3
Mist. asafetidæ	f℥ 1—f℥ 8	4. —32.
chloroformi	f℥ 1—f℥ 4	4. —16.
ferri et amm. acet.	f℥ 1—f℥ 4	4. —16.
glycyrrhizæ comp.	f℥ 1—f℥ 4	4. —16.
magnes. et asafœt.	f℥ 1—f℥ 4	4. —16.
rhei et sodæ	f℥ $\frac{1}{2}$—f℥ 1	16. —32.
Morphina, and its salts	$\frac{1}{16}$—$\frac{1}{8}$	0.004 — 0.032
Morrhuol (derivative of cod-liver oil)	℥ 2—60	0.2 — 4.
Moschus	2—15	0.13 — 1.
Naphthalenum	1—3	0.06 — 0.2
Narceina	$\frac{1}{4}$—$\frac{1}{2}$	0.01 — 0.032
Nitro-glycerinum (*Trinitrin. Spts. Glycerylis trinitratis*), 1 % solution	{ gtt. 1, increased.	0.06, increased.
Oleoresina aspidii (filix mas)	15—60	1. — 4.
capsici	$\frac{1}{2}$—$\frac{1}{2}$	0.01 — 0.03
cubebæ	5—20	0.3 — 1.3
Oleum copaibæ	8—15	0.5 — 1.
erigerontis	5—15	0.3 — 1.
eucalypti	5—10	0.3 — 0.6
gaultheriæ	8—10	0.2 — 0.6
phosporatum	1—3	0.06 — 0.2

REMEDIES.	Grains or minims.	Grams or cubic centimeters.
Oleum santali	10–30	0.06 — 2.
terebinthinæ	2–30	0.12 — 2.
tiglii	gtt. ½—2	0.03 — 0.12
Opium pulvis (12% morphine	⅛—2	0.008 — 0.13
Pancreatin	10–20	0.65 — 1.3
Paraldehyde	20—60	1.3 — 4.
Pelletierine tannate	3–5	0.2 — 0.3
Phenocoll hydrochloride	8–15	0.5 — 1.
Phenol (carbolic acid)	½ — 1½	0.032 — 0.1
Phenyl salicylate (salol)	5–20	0.3 — 1.2
Phosphorus	1/125 — 1/50	0.0005— 0.0013
Physostigminæ sulphas	1/125 — 1/60	0.0005— 0.0011
Picrotoxinum	1/60 — 1/16	0.0011— 0.0065
Pilocarpina, and salts	1/64 — ⅛	0.001 — 0.032
Piperazin	15 (daily).	1. (daily)
Plumbi acetas	½—3	0.032 — 0.2
Potassii acetas *vel* bicarbonas	15—60	1. — 4.
bitartras *vel* bromidum	8–60	0.5 — 4.
chloras	5–20	0.32 — 1.3
cyanidum	1/25 — ⅛	0.003 — 0.008
iodidum	5—60	0.32 — 4.
nitras	2–15	0.13 — 1.
permanganas	½—5	0.032 — 0.32
Pulvis acetanilidi comp	5–10	0.3 — 0.6
glycyrrhizæ comp.	30—60	2 — 4.
ipecac. et opii	5–15	0.32 — 1.
jalapæ comp.	10–60	0.65 — 4.
morphinæ comp.	5—15	0.32 — 1.
rhei comp.	5–60	0.32 — 4.
Resina copaibæ	2—10	0.13 — 0.65
euonymi	2–5	0.13 — 0.32
guaiaci	5—20	0.32 — 1.3
jalapæ	2–5	0.13 — 0.32
podophylli	½—⅛	0.005 — 0.032
scammonii	2–10	0.13 — 0.65
Resorcinol	2—5	0.13 — 0.32
Rheum	2—30	0.13 — 2.
Saccharin (benzosulphinidum)	½—5	0.03 — 0.32
Salipyrin (antipyretic, antineuralgic)	8—15	0.5 — 1.
Salophen (antipyretic, antirheumatic)	5—20	0.32 — 1.3
Santoninum	½—5	0.015 — 0.32
Scopolaminæ hydrobromidum	1/250 — 1/100	0.000.7— 0.00064
Serum, antiplague (subcutaneously)	5—15 5	20. —60.
antipneumococcic "	5 —10 5	20. —40.
antistreptococcic "	2½—8 5	10. —30.
antivenomous "	2½ 5 5	10. —20.
Sodii arsenas	1/64 — 1/16	0.001 — 0.006
arsenas exsiccatus	1/150 — 1/50	0.0006 — 0.0032
benzoas	5—15	0.32 — 1.
boras *vel* bromidum	5—30	0.32 — 2.
hypophosphis	5—15	0.3 — 1.
iodidum	2—30	0.13 — 2.
nitris	1—5	0.065 — 0.32
phosphas	60—120	4. — 8.
salicylas	5—30	0.32 — 2.
Sodium cacodylate	½—5	0.032 — 0.32
Somnal	30—45	2. — 3.
Sparteinæ sulph. (cardiant and diuretic)	1/15—2	0.004 — 0.13
Spiritus ætheris nitrosi	15—120	1. — 8.
æther. comp.	15—120	1. — 8.
ammoniæ arom.	15—60	1. — 4.
camphoræ	5—30	0.32 — 2.
chloroformi	15—60	1. — 4.

Remedies.	Grains or minims.	Grams or cubic centimeters.
Strontii lactas *vel* bromidum *vel* iodidum *vel* salicylas	5—30	0.32 — 2.
Strophanthin	$\frac{1}{30}$—$\frac{1}{60}$	0.0002— 0.0004
Strychnina, and salts	$\frac{1}{60}$—$\frac{1}{20}$	0.001 — 0.0032
Stypticin (Cotarnin hydrochloride)	1—4	0.06 — 0.25
Sulphonethylmethane (trional)	5—20	0.3 — 1.2
Sulphonmethane (sulphonal)	5—20	0.3 — 1.2
Sulphur	5 ½—5 4	2. —16.
Syr. ferri iodidi	5—30	0.3 — 2.
scillæ comp.	5—30	0.3 — 2.
Tannalbin, Tannigen, Tannoform	5—15	0.32 — 1.
Terebene	5—15	0.3 — 1.
Terpin hydrate (tonic expectorant)	2—5	0.13 — 0.3
Tetanus antitoxin (subcutaneously)	75—300	5. —20.
Tetronal (hypnotic)	15—60	1. — 4.
Theobrominæ et sodii salicylas (diuretic)	5—30	0.32 — 2.
Thymol	1—5	0.065 — 0.32
Tinct. aconiti	3—10	0.2 — 0.6
aloes	15—60	1. — 4.
asafœtidæ	30—60	2. — 4.
belladonnæ foliorum	2—15	0.12 — 1.
cannabis ind.	5—20	0.3 — 1.3
capsici	8—15	0.5 — 1.
cimicifugæ	30—60	2. — 4.
cinchonæ comp.	15—120	1. — 8.
colchici sem.	5—20	0.3 — 1.3
digitalis	3—15	0.2 — 1.
ferri chloridi	10—30	0.6 — 2.
gambir comp	30—60	2. — 4.
gelsemii	2—15	0.12 — 1.
guaiaci ammon.	30—60	2 — 4.
hydrastis	30—120	2 — 8.
hyoscyami	5—30	0.3 — 2.
ignatiæ	5—15	0.3 — 1.
iodi comp.	5—15	0.3 — 1.
kino	15—120	1. — 8.
lobeliæ	5—30	0.3 — 2.
moschi	15—60	1. — 4.
nucis vomicæ	5—15	0.3 — 1.
opii	2—15	0.12 — 1.
opii camph.	5—240	0.3 —16.
physostigmatis	5—15	0.3 — 1.
stramon.	5—10	0.3 — 1.
strophanthi (cardiant and diuretic)	2—10	0.12 — 0.65
valer. ammon.	10—120	0.6 — 8.
veratr.	3—10	0.2 — 0.6
Uranium nitrate	5—10	0.32 — 0.65
Urea	20—60	0.32 — 4.
Veronal	5—15	0.32 — 1.
Vin. antim. (expectorant and alterative)	1—8	0.06 — 0.5
Vin. antim. (emet)	30—75	2. — 5.
colchici seminis	5—15	0.3 — 1.
ergotæ	f3 1—f3 3	4. —12.
ipecac. (expect.)	5—15	0.3 — 1.
ipecac. (emet.)	f3 2—f3 6	8. —24.
opii	5—15	0.3 — 1.
Zinci acet.	½—2	0.032 — 0.13
oxid	1—5	0.06 — 0.3
phenosulphonas (sulphocarbolas)	1—5	0.06 — 0.32
phosphid	$\frac{1}{10}$—$\frac{1}{4}$	0.006 — 0.01
sulphas (alterative)	½—6	0.015 — 0.4
sulphas (emetic)	15—30	1. — 2.
valeras	½—5	0.032 — 0.32

THERAPEUTIC REMINDERS.

Abscess.

Alcohol, with milk.
Calcium sulphide. Cod-liver oil.
Hydrogen peroxide, 10 per cent. solution to wash out.
Incision and antiseptic irrigation.
Iodoform gauze, packed, or oily solution of iodoform injected.
Iron. Quinine. Guaiacol.

Acidity.

Acids before meals.
Alkalies with or after meals.
Charcoal, creasote, bismuth.

Acne.

Fowler's solution. Laxatives.
Hot-water face-bath, followed by sulphur ointment or lotion. [liver oil
Blaud's pill. Calcium sulphide. Cod-

Adenitis.

Hydrated calcium chloride (gr. 5).
Ichthyol, iodoform or iodoform-collodion, iodine ointment, tincture of iodine, kaolin poultice, locally.
Iron, syrup of the iodide, gtt. 5 to 30, in children.
Removal of gland. Guaiacol. Tonics.

Anæmia.

Arsenic and iron, singly or combined.
Beta-naphthol. Bitters, with iron.
Chloride of gold and sodium.
Creosote. Bone-marrow.
Hypophosphites with cod-liver oil.
Laxatives and mineral acids.
Massage. Mercury in syphilitic cases.
Oxygen by inhalation.
Nitro-glycerin to relax vessels.
Pepsin or pancreatin.
Quinine in malarial cases.
Syrup of phosphate of iron, peroxide of hydrogen (10 vol. solution), and glycerin, equal parts (f3ij in water).

Angina Pectoris.

Alcohol, when vascular relaxation.
Arsenic. Diet.
Ether, hypodermically during attack.
Iodides or salicylates.
Morphine, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$, hypodermically.
Nitrite of amyl, gtt. 5, from handkerchief during attack
Nitrite of sodium or potassium, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5, thrice daily.
Nitro-glycerin, 1 to 20 drops of 1 per cent. solution, by mouth or hypodermically, p. r. n.

Apoplexy.

Croton oil, 1 drop in glycerin on tongue.
Elaterin, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ in butter on tongue.
Massage and electricity contraindicated in inflammation.
Opium and calomel in meningitis.
Potassium iodide after attack.
Trephining in selected cases
Venesection, if patient is full-blooded.
Veratrum viride or aconite, when venesection is impossible.

Asthma.

Adrenal gland.
Amyl nitrite inhaled. Arsenic.
Aspidospermin.
Belladonna, with morphine.
Bromides before retiring.
Coffee, strong black, in intervals.
Chloroform inhaled relaxes. liniment to chest prevents, spasm.
Fumes of potassium nitrate, with belladonna and stramonium.
Grindelia. Hyoscin. Tincture of lobelia. Ipecacuanha, to nausea.
Morphine, hypodermically.
Nitro-glycerin. Paraldehyde. Potassium iodid. Salicylates.
Euphorbia.
Sodium nitrite. Strychnine and atropine, hypodermatically.

Bed-sores.

Alum, with spirit of camphor and white of egg. Adhesive plaster.
Antiseptic wash, with iodoform.
Collodion. Iodoform collodion.
Glycerin, after washing and rubbing
Soap plaster, after washing with bichloride solution, with iodoform.
Zinc ointment or dusting-powder.
Balsam of Peru, ointment.

Bright's Disease, Acute.

Rest in bed. Basham's mixture.
Cannabis indica, in hæmaturia.
Cups or leeches, over loins if urine scanty.
Digitalis, with squill or calomel, gradually increased, followed by compound spirit of juniper.
Heat. Milk diet.
Gallic acid and ergot, to control hæmaturia. Methylene-blue.
Pilocarpine hydrochlorate, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$, hypodermically, for uræmia.
Saline diuretics and diaphoretics.

Bright's Disease, Chronic.

Chloride of gold and sodium.
Chloride of iron, in anæmia, to decrease albuminuria. Nitroglycerin.
Lithium salts, in gouty. Milk diet.
Mercuric chlor. Oxygen inhalations.
Potassium acetate, with juniper
Potassium iodide, gr. 5, thrice daily.
Sodium arsenite, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$, in gouty
Strontium lactate. Turkish baths.

Bronchitis.

Aconite in early stage.
Amber oil, to chest, in infants.
Ammonium carbonate, chloride, etc.
Balsams, to decrease secretion in chronic. Belladonna.
Codeine, when cough excessive.
Creosote, in chronic.
Dry cups on each side of vertebræ, at sixth rib.
Eucalyptus oil, in later stages.
Ipecac, to promote secretion, as emetic when suffocation threatens.
Iodide of potassium. Myrtol.
Oxygen inhalations.
Senega, in chronic.
Strychnine, to stimulate respiration.
Terebene. Terpin hydrate gr. v.
Turpentine liniment to chest
Vomiting (apomorphine) in capillary.

Burns (locally).

Boric acid. Carbolized sweet-oil.
Ichthyol ointment. Lead carbonate.
Lime-water, linseed oil. Picric acid.
Sodium carbonate. Zinc oxide.

Cholera Asiatica.

Beta-naphthol. Salol.
Calomel, initial large dose (gr. x); subsequent fractional doses (gr. $\frac{1}{2}$).
Enteroclysis (tannic acid enemata).
Hypodermatoclysis (subcutaneous infusion, 0.6 % saline solution).
Intravenous infusion. Hot baths.
Musk. Protective inoculation.
Stimulants.

Cholera Infantum.

Albumin water or barley-water.
Castor oil, with paregoric.
Hot drinks, in collapse, with brandy.
Mustard or spice plaster, over belly.
Opiates, with utmost caution, if it all.
Rectal irrigation, hot or cold, according to temperature
Salol or bismuth salicylate.
Pasteurized milk with pancreatin.

Cholera Morbus.

Castor oil, with laudanum.
Ipecac, rhubarb, Magnesium sulphate.
Morphine, hypodermically.

Chorea.

Arsenic, in ascending doses.

Chorea (*continued*).

Chloral. Cimicifuga, with iron.
Hot pack, for insomnia.
Quinine. Salicylates or iodides.

Colic.

Ascertain cause (may be appendicitis).
Asafœtida Ether, internally.
Heat. Hyoscyamus. Morphine.

Colic, Hepatic.

Chloroform or ether, inhalations.
Hot applications.
Morphine, with atropine, hypodermically
Olive or cotton seed oil.
Phosphate of sodium.

Conjunctivitis, Chronic.

Boric acid, wash gr. 10 to ounce, cocaine, gr. 2, if no corneal ulcer, when salt, gr. 4, may be substituted.
Copper sulphate crystals or solution (gr. 1-8 to ounce).
Tannin glycerite (gr. x–xxx to 3j).

Conjunctivitis, Purulent.

Atropine or eserine, if corneal ulcer.
Bichloride of mercury 1 to 5000, or boric acid saturated solution wash.
Hot compress, if cornea is threatened.
Ice compress, early.
Silver nitrate, stick or solution (gr. 10 to ounce), excess neutralized with salt solution.

Constipation.

Aloes and podophyllin.
Belladonna or hyoscyamus.
Cascara sagrada. Castor oil.
Colocynth, jalap, or senna. Diet.
Electrical applications. Enemata.
Glycerin, suppositories or enemata.
Gymnastics, riding, or massage.
Phosphate of sodium, in rickets.
Salines, to unload bowels.
Soap suppositories.
Sulphur, if hemorrhoids present.
Strychnine, as tonic

Convulsions of Children.

Rectal injection to unload bowel.
Syrup of ipecac freely as emetic and antispasmodic
Chloral guardedly.
Potassium bromide.
Hot mustard bath. Hot pack
Chloroform by inhalation and very carefully in obstinate cases.

Croup, Membranous, and Diphtheria.

Boric acid with glycerin, locally.
Corrosive sublimate, gr. $\frac{1}{24}$, every 2 h., or calomel, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$, hourly.
Antitoxin. Emetics. Intubation
Hydrogen dioxide (spray, gargle, swab). Loeffler's solution (locally).

Croup. Membranous, and Diphtheria (*continued*).

Iron, tincture of chloride, locally and internally. Guaiacol (50 %), locally.
Lime-water or lactic acid solution by swab or in spray.
Oxygen inhalations. Atropine. Strychnine. Musk. Quinine.
Papayotin or trypsin, by swab or spray.
Steam and vapors from slaking lime.
Tracheotomy.

Croup, Spasmodic.

Amyl nitrite, inhalations.
Belladonna, bromides, chloral, or opium.
Cold cloth around neck, and child in hot bath, air being moistened.
Enema.
Ipecac to nausea.
Spongio-piline or flannel, wet with hot water, to neck, covered with oil silk.
Treat rickets.

Cystitis, Acute.

Rest. Belladonna. Boric acid.
Cannabis indica.
Creolin, vesical wash (1 to 2 per cent.).
Hot compress over bladder.
Hot sitz-bath and enemata.
Laudanum, gtt. 30, to starch-water, oz. 2, in enema. Fl. ext. pichi.
Opium, belladonna, or iodoform suppository. Urotropin.

Cystitis, Chronic.

Alkaline and antiseptic irrigation.
Arbutin, gr. 3 to 5, or buchu.
Benzoic or boric acid.
Opium suppositories.
Potassium salts, except bitartrate.
Turpentine, oil of sandalwood, cubeb.
Irrigation with 5 to 20 per cent. argyrol solution.
Strychnine and cantharides, when vesical atony is great.

Delirium Tremens.

Capsicum and liquid food.
Chloral, with ammonium carbonate and coca. Hyoscine. Sulphonal.
Bromides. Morphine. Ethyl carbamate.

Diabetes Mellitus.

Antipyrin. Arsenic. Codeine, grs. 1–5.
Ergot or gallic acid, with opium.
Jambul. Pancreatic extract.
Iron, lactophosphates of lime and sodium, strychnine and astringents.
Lithium, with arsenic. Guaiacol. Salol.
Opium, oxygen, and H_2O_2. Levulose.
Purgatives, restricted diet, and regulated exercise. Salicylates. Sodium phosphate. Strontium bromide.

Diarrhœa.

Rest.
Ammonium chloride, grs. 5.
Bismuth, with creasote.
Calomel, with a saline.
Camphor, in serous types.
Castor oil, with rhubarb or laudanum and sodium bicarbonate.
Chalk mixture, with kino and gambir.
Charcoal, in acid and fermentative.
Chloroform, with astringents and opium. Digitalis. Strychnine.
Copper sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$, with opium.
Ergot. Hæmatoxylon. Lime-water.
Mercury, with chalk. Milk-diet.
Naphthalin or beta-naphthol.
Nitric acid, with bitter tonic, in green diarrhœa of children.
Nitro-muriatic acid, or podophyllin.
Pepsin, with hydrochloric acid.
Phosphate of sodium, lime salts, and common salt, if rickets present.
Rhubarb. Sulphuric acid, valuable in serous. Thymol, salol, and morphine.

Dropsy.

Recumbency.
Adonidin, sparteine, or strophanthus.
Calomel and caffeine. Cocaine.
Colocynth, compound extract.
Digitalis. Theobromine sodio-salicylate. Elaterium, in renal.
Hot-air bath.
Jalap, compound powder, with potassium bitartrate, in renal.
Magnesium sulphate, concentrated solution.
Pilocarpine, in renal dropsy.
Potassium iodide.

Dysentery.

Ergot, in bloody stools.
Hamamelis, injections.
Ice-water, injections.
Ipecac, in acute.
Lead acetate, with opium and camphor. Magnesium sulphate.
Mercury bichloride, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$.
Nitro-hydrochloric acid.
Peroxide of hydrogen and tannin, rectal injections. Potassium chlorate, rectal injections. Quinine enemata.
Silver nitrate or argyrol, rectal injections (gr. 10 to 20 to ounce).

Dysmenorrhœa.

Antipyrin or acetanilide, in neuralgic.
Hot drinks. Apiol. Manganese.
Belladonna, suppository.
Camphor, with acetanilide or antipyrin.
Cannabis indica and gelsemium.
Hot sitz-bath, with turpentine stupe, and Dover's powder.
Iron, strychnine, and quinine, with rest and riding.

Dyspnœa.

Ammonium carbonate.
Arsenic, in emphysema.
Purgatives and diuretics, or bloodletting if uræmic.
Dry cupping over back.
Morphine. Nitrites.
Oxygen
Strychnine, with atropine.

Eclampsia.

Veratrum viride. Thyroid extract.
Chloral and bromide, each 1 drachm, by rectum.
Chloroform by inhalation.
Elaterium, gr. ¼. Jalap.
Extraction of child.
Hot bath. Opium. Venesection.

Epididymitis.

[kaolin.
Guaiacol, topically. Cataplasm of
Ice-bags. Ichthyol. Iodide of potassium
Iodine, or silver nitrate solution.
Mercury and belladonna ointments, equal parts, or iodine, grs. 4, with lanolin, ounce 1, locally.
Strapping testicle.

Epilepsy.

Amyl nitrite, inhalations.
Antifebrin and antipyrin.
Belladonna, with bromides. Borax.
Bromides. Chloral, with bromides
Sulphonmethane. Sulphonethylmethane. Ethyl carbamate.

Epistaxis.

Acetic acid, adrenalin, locally
Alum powder, pure or with starch.
Ergot, turpentine, hamamelis, or oil of erigeron, internally.
Hot-water and hot foot-bath, cold-water bags to dorsal vertebræ
Ice applied to nose.
Nitrate of silver stick to septal ulcer.
Plugging anterior and posterior nares.
Vinegar or lemon-juice, injected.

Fever.

Rest in bed.
Aconite. Alcohol.
Cold baths, coils, packs, sponging, ice-bags, etc.
Musk, by rectal injection. Quinine.
Solution of potassium citrate or of ammonium acetate.
Spirit of nitrous ether.
Strychnine.

Gastralgia.

Arsenic. Belladonna. Silver.
Bismuth and pepsin, after meals.
Bromides or valerian.
Counter-irritation.
Cannabis indica. Hoffman's anodyne.
Hot applications.
Massage, enemata, diet, suppositories

Gastralgia (*continued*).

of gluten, glycerin, or soap, to overcome constipation.

Gastric Catarrh, Acute.

Cocaine (in vomiting). Diet.
Effervescing draughts. Ice.
Milk, with lime-water (peptonized).
Seidlitz powder, one-fourth of one every fifteen minutes.
Sodium bicarbonate, with gentian.

Gastric Catarrh, Chronic.

Bismuth subnitrate. Nux vomica.
Diet, koumyss, light broths.
Lavage or hot-water potations.
Silver nitrate and hyoscyamus.
Strontium lactate or bromide.

Gastrectasis.

Cod-liver oil.
Electricity.
Enemas, nutrient.
Gentian and calumba.
Iodide of iron, lactophosphate of lime, phosphate of sodium.
Lavage. Massage. Strychnine.

Gastric Ulcer.

Arsenic and Opium. Bismuth.
Counter-irritation.
Ergot or cracked ice.
Milk diet or rectal feeding. Rest.
Silver nitrate, with hyoscyamus, opium, or belladonna in pill.

Gonorrhœa.

Argyrol (5 to 25 per cent.) injections.
Benzoic acid, with cannabis indica.
Cocaine (4 per cent. sol.) in urethra.
Copaiba. Cubeb. Argonin (2 per cent.).
Hydrastis, locally and internally
Chloral and bromides for priapism.
Mercuric chloride (1 to 20,000 or 1 to 40,000), to flush urethra.
Opium and belladonna. Protargol (1%)
Potassium permanganate injections.
Sandalwood oil.
Sodium bicarbonate. Potassium citrate. Fl. ext. pichi.
Zinc sulphate injections (gr. ½ to oz.).

Gout.

Blisters, flying. Chloroform liniment.
Cod-liver oil. Water
Colchicum, wine of root.
Fowler's solution of arsenic.
Ichthyol ointment to painful joints.
Iodide of iron and cod-liver oil.
Iodide of potassium, with colchicum.
Iodine, ointment or tincture.
Lithium carbonate or citrate, internally, locally.
Morphine. Piperazine. Phenocoll.
Strontium salts. Tetra-ethyl-ammonium.

Hay Fever.

Arsenic. Opium. Adrenal gland.
Atropine, gr. $\frac{1}{150}$, repeated once in two hours. Mineral acids.
Climate. Sodium salicylate.
Cocaine, 2–4 per cent. solution, atomized in nose. Physical exercise.
Cotton plug in nostrils.

Headache.

Treat cause.
Antipyrin. Antifebrin.
Bromides. Croton chloral.
Caffeine, with bromide.
Capsicum plaster, to neck.
Refraction, if eye-strain.
Ergot, if congestion
Gelsemium. Guarana.
Heavy magnesium.
Hydrobromic acid. Methylene-blue.
Mustard foot-bath.
Nux vomica, in sick headache.
Phenacetin. Purge or emetic.
Sodium bicarbonate.

Hematemesis.

Rest. Adrenalin.
Ergot, hamamelis, or ipecac.
Ice, cracked
Iron, tincture of chloride, or turpentine, internally.
Lead acetate with morphine or opium.
Silver nitrate, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$, in pill.
Tannic acid, gr. 20 to drachm of water.

Hematuria.

Rest.
Camphor, gr. 10 to 20, in pill.
Ergot. Gallic acid, gr. 20.
Hamamelis, injected. Quinine.
Adrenalin injection or irrigation.
Turpentine. Stypticin.

Hemoptysis.

Absolute rest. Alum (gr. 20 to ounce) in spray. Calcium chloride.
Cup or strap extremities.
Ergot, fluid extract. Gallic acid.
Ice over heart.
Ipecac, in small doses.
Morphine, hypodermically.
Turpentine or erigeron oil.

Hemorrhage, Intestinal.

Enemas, styptic. Ice to abdomen.
Ice, by mouth, and Monsel's salt, gr. 3, in pill. Ice-water injections.
Lead acetate and camphor.
Liquid food (peptone or beef-juice) absorbed from stomach. No milk.
Sulphuric acid.
Tannic acid and opium. Turpentine.

Incontinence of Urine.

Antiseptic fluids, to cleanse bladder.
Arsenic, with nux vomica.

Incontinence of Urine (*continued*).

Belladonna with bromide.
Catheterization, if due to retention.
Circumcision. Elevation of hips.
Ergot. Hyoscyamus. Strychnine.
Nitre and potassium citrate.
Rhus aromatica, in children.

Insomnia.

Bromide of potassium.
Bath, hot or cold.
Chloral, if not due to pain.
Chloralamide. Chloralose.
Croton-chloral. Methylene blue.
Food at night.
Hot-water bags to feet, cold to head.
Hyoscine. Veronal.
Morphine, with chloral. Paraldehyde. Opium, to relieve pain.
Remove indigestion.
Somnal. Ethyl carbamate.
Sulphonmethane. Sulphonethylmethane. Veronal.
Valerian, in nervousness.

Intermittent Fever.

Arsenic.
Calomel. Guaiacol.
Ice-pack, if fever excessive.
Iodine. Methylene-blue.
Podophyllin, preceding quinine.
Quinine.

Iritis.

Atropine.
Ice compress.
Eserine
Iodide of potassium, with mercury.
Leeches and heat, to relieve pain.
Mercury, by inunction.

Keratitis, Interstitial.

Antiseptic lotions.
Antisyphilitic treatment.
Atropine.

Keratitis, Phlyctennular.

Atropine.
Boracic acid, solution.
Cold-water douche
Tonics and alteratives.
Yellow oxide of mercury ointment.

Laryngitis, Acute.

Calomel, followed by saline purges.
Ice, externally.
Inhalation from steaming water of compound tincture of benzoin, with paregoric.
Voice not to be used.

Laryngitis, Subacute.

Cold compress, externally.
Inhalations of recent vapor of ammonium chloride.
Zinc sulphate (gr. 4 to ounce), spray.

Leucorrhœa.

Alum or boric acid, douche.
Belladonna, with tannic acid, applied on cotton. Hematoxylon.
Hot sitz-bath, or vaginal injections.
Hydrastis injections. Lysol injections.
Iron, with tonics.
Potassium permanganate, as injection.
Tampon, iodoform and tannic acid.
White-oak bark, or tannic acid and glycerin.

Lumbago.

Acupuncture. Ammonium bromide.
Atropine (gr. $\frac{1}{50}$), morphine (gr. $\frac{1}{8}$), into muscle. Acetphenetidin.
Chloroform liniment.
Foot-bath and Dover's powder.
Ice-bag or ether spray to loins.
Ironing back with laundry-iron.
Massage. Monobromated camphor.
Mustard or capsicum plaster.
Potassium iodide or salicylic acid.

Mania.

Anæsthetics or apomorphine.
Bromides. Methylene blue.
Cannabis indica, with bromides.
Chloral, if kidneys healthy.
Cimicifuga, after confinement.
Cold douche to head
Hyoscine hydrobromate. Morphine.
Tonics, if after typhoid, etc.

Mastitis.

Belladonna, to breast.
Breast-pump, if milk persists.
Compression. Incision, if pus.
Purges. Cataplasm of Kaolin.

Meningitis, Acute.

Belladonna
Blister early.
Bromides and chloral.
Calomel, with opium.
Ergot.
Ice-bag to head.
Leeches. Venesection.

Migraine.

Bromide of sodium, with caffeine
Cannabis indica. Croton chloral.
Gelsemium, with cannabis indica.
Hyoscyamus, with calomel.
Salicylic acid. Aspirin.

Myalgia.

Ammonium chloride or bromide.
Clove oil, added to liniment.
Electricity. Heat.
Iodide of potassium or salicylates.
Massage. Dover's powder.

Nasal Catarrh.—See "CORYZA"

Neuralgia.

Aconitine. Gelseminine. Aspirin.

Neuralgia (*continued*).

Acupuncture, nerve-stretching, or neurectomy. Acetanilide.
Ammonium chloride. Antipyrin.
Bromide of potassium, with caffeine.
Camphor and chloral liniment, locally.
Cimicifuga, in ovarian.
Castor oil
Freezing parts with ether.
Hydrocyanic acid, in intestinal.
Hyoscyamine.
Iodide of potassium.
Iron and arsenic.
Morphine, injected locally.
Mustard plaster
Nux vomica. Nitroglycerin.
Peppermint oil or menthol, locally
Phenacetin.
Phosphorus.
Quinine
Specific remedies.
Turkish bath.

Night-Sweats.

Agaricin.
Belladonna or atropine.
Camphoric acid.
Ergot. Gallic acid.
Hot bath at bedtime. Hyoscin.
Picrotoxin (gr. $\frac{1}{100}$) or strychnine
Pilocarpine
Sulphuric acid, with morphine.

Pericarditis.

Alcohol, digitalis, or caffeine
Aspiration, gradual.
Blister, over præcordium.
Calomel, with opium.
Iodide of potassium.
Jalap or elaterium, or saline purge
Leeches or ice-bag, over præcordium.

Peritonitis, Acute.

Belladonna and opium.
Ice-bag
Leeches or mustard plaster.
Pancreatinized milk.
Section.
Turpentine stupes.

Pleurisy.

Aspiration. Cataplasm of Kaolin
Blisters. Sinapisms. Leeches.
Digitalis or pilocarpus.
Elaterium or jalap.
Ice-poultice or jacket.
Iodine or guaiacol, locally.
Iodide of potassium.
Salicylates.
Saline purges. Strap chest.

Pneumonia.

Alcohol. Antipneumococcic serum.
Ammonium salts. Turpentine.
Blisters. Turpentine stupe.
Cardiac and respiratory stimulants.
Cups, wet or dry. Calcium chloride.

Pneumonia (*continued*).

Digitalis. Dover's powder as sedative.
Ice-poultice or lamb's-wool jacket.
Leeching, bleeding, cardiac sedatives.
Mustard plaster. Oxygen inhalations.
Nitrites. No antipyrin.
Saline solution by hypodermoclysis.
Strychnine. Guaiacol.

Post-partum Hemorrhage.

Abdominal massage.
Ergot. Ether, hypodermically.
Hot intra-uterine douche
Suture, if due to laceration
Tamponing with iodoform gauze.
Tampon with gauze saturated with solution of adrenalin.
"Turn out that clot."

Pruritus.

Arsenic, quinine, bitter tonics, cod-liver oil.
Calomel and lard, locally.
Carbolic acid, well diluted, locally.
Cocaine. Heat.
Cold douche and injections.
Diabetic treatment.
Goulard's extract, dilute.
Hydrocyanic acid, locally.
Mercuric chloride, 1 : 250, as wash.
Silver nitrate, locally, preceded by cocaine.
Sodium bicarbonate or borax.

Psoriasis.

Anthrarobin. Aristol. Arsenic.
Baths of sulphides.
Chrysarobin, internally, or ointment.
Gallic acid ointment. Thyroid extract.
Resorcin. Ichthyol. Thiol.

Puerperal Fever.

Bichloride of mercury (1 to 5000) or creolin (2 per cent.) solutions.
Curette, to remove membranes.
Salines, if peritonitis develops
Celiotomy, if peritonitis develops.
Nutriment and alcoholic stimulants.
Iodine and carbolic acid applied to ulcerated wounds.

Rheumatism, Acute.

Rest.
Alkalies and quinine.
Blisters over joints.
Cimicifuga. Aspirin.
Cold applications, if hyperpyrexia.
Iron, tincture of chloride.
Oil of gaultheria. Acetopyrine.
Potassium iodide. Phenocoll.
Rhus toxicodendron.
Salicin or salicylic acid and its salts.
Sodium bicarbonate, applied on lint.
Salol. Phenacetine.

Rheumatism, Chronic.

Arsenic. Blisters, repeated.
Baths of sulphides. Turkish baths.
Cod-liver oil. Dry hot air.
Ichthyol
Iodine, locally.
Mistura ferro-salicylata.
Potassium iodide, colchicum, and sarsaparilla.
Veratrine ointment.

Rickets.

Cod-liver oil.
Cool sponging.
Iodide of iron. Oxygen inhalation.
Lime salts, phosphorus.
Quinine, cod-liver oil, nux vomica.

Scarlet Fever.

Alcohol.
Ammonium acetate.
Carbolic acid in benzoated lard, vaseline, cosmolin, or almond oil, locally.
Chloral.
Cold sponging.
Ice-bag or rubber head-coil.
Jalap, with potassium bitartrate.
Pilocarpine.
Peroxide of hydrogen, locally.
Strychnine, iron, simple bitters, quinine, or Basham's mixture.
Warm, wet pack.
Water, pure, in large amounts.

Sciatica.

Blister or cautery.
Cod-liver oil. Castor oil. Aspirin.
Chloroform, ether, or osmic acid, deeply injected.
Ether or rhigolene, sprayed.
Ice, locally. Dry heat.
Morphine, injected.
Nerve-stretching.
Potassium iodide. Rest, with splint.
Salicylic acid and iron.

Shock.

Atropine, strychnine, or digitalis hypodermically. Alcohol. Aromatic spirit of ammonia, Hoffman's anodyne by mouth.
Adrenalin in normal salt solution by transfusion, especially valuable when due to hemorrhage. Rectal injection of normal salt solution.
Lower the head, elevate the legs, bandage limbs tightly, apply external heat.

Sore Throat.—See "Tonsilitis."

Sprains.

Cold and hot applications, alternately.
Fomentations. Rest. Plaster dressing.
Lead-water and laudanum.
Massage, followed by bandaging.

Stings and Bites.

Alkaline liquids, locally
Calmette's serum for snake-bites.
Carbolic acid. Ether.
Corrosive sublimate, with flexible collodion. Iodine, tincture, locally.
Ligature, or cleansing of wound.
Potassium permanganate.
Vinegar, locally.

Tonsillitis.

Calomel and quinine. Guaiacol.
Guaiac, internally and as gargle.
Hydrogen peroxide, in spray.
Iron, tincture of the chloride. [gle.
Salol and salicylates. Potass.chlor., gar-
Red mercuric iodide to abort.

Tuberculosis.

Arsenic. Atropine, hypodermically in night-sweats.
Chlorine, by inhalation.
Chloroform, terebene, and ethyl iodide by inhaler
Codeine. Cod-liver oil.
Compressed and rarefied air.
Creosote. Guaiacol. Eucalyptol.
Gavage (overfeeding).
Glycerin and water, with lemon-juice.
Iodine, internally, hypodermatically, and over pleuritic spots.
Iodoform, in pill and locally.
Lactic acid, locally.
Lactophosphates and hypophosphites.
Morphine and wild cherry bark.
Menthol, locally.
Nitrogenous diet.
Oxygen inhalations.
Peroxide of hydrogen.
Strychnine. Respiratory gymnastics.
Surgical measures.
Tuberculin and Tuberculocidin in selected cases.

Typhoid Fever.

Alcohol. *No antipyretic.*
Calomel. Water, freely.
Cold baths, systematically.
Enemas. Guaiacol.
Hydrochloric acid.
Morphine. Quinine.
Rest and diet.
Salol. Betanaphthol.
Turpentine in stupes, enemata, or by mouth.

Uremia.

Calomel 10 gr., elaterin $\frac{1}{4}$ gr., or saline at first appearance of symptoms
Hot pack as a diaphoretic. Infusion of digitalis with potassium citrate as a diuretic
Venesection 10 to 20 ounces of blood followed by transfusion of normal salt solution for coma or convulsions in acute cases of robust subjects.
Chloral to control convulsions. Morphine hypodermically for convulsions in acute parenchymatous nephritis. Harmful in chronic intestinal nephritis.

Uremia *(continued)*.

Varicose Veins.

Bandage.
Barium chloride, internally and locally.
Hamamelis. Operation.

Vomiting.

Bromides, with laudanum.
Calomel (gr. $\frac{1}{4}$), ext. hyoscyami (gr. ss).
Carbolic acid, with bismuth.
Cerium oxalate. Chloroform. Creosote.
Cloves, oil of. Cocaine (gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to gr $\frac{1}{4}$)
Enemas, partially digested
Fowler's solution
Hydrocyanic acid, dilute.
Hydrochloric acid, dilute
Ice-bag. Ipecac. Lavage
Lime-water, added to milk
Mustard plaster over stomach.
Nux vomica.
Oxygen-water.
Peptonized milk and beef
Podophyllin Position.
Seidlitz powder.

Vomiting of Pregnancy.

Arsenic.
Bromide of potassium.
Cerium oxalate.
Cocaine
Iodine, tincture of.
Ipecac, wine.
Menthol.

Whooping Cough.

Amyl nitrite.
Antipyrin.
Belladonna, tincture of.
Bromoform
Chloral. Chloroform.
Hyoscyamus.
Hydrogen peroxide.
Monobromated camphor.
Ouabaine.
Quinine
Resorcin, 2 per cent. solution.

Worms.

Aspidium.
Calomel.
Carbolic acid lotion, to destroy eggs
Castor oil.
Chenopodium, oil of.
Kamala, drachms 1 to 2, in syrup.
Lime-water injections.
Pelletierine.
Pepo
Quassia injections.
Salicylic acid.
Santonin.
Spigelia.
Turpentine and castor oil

LIGATION OF ARTERIES.

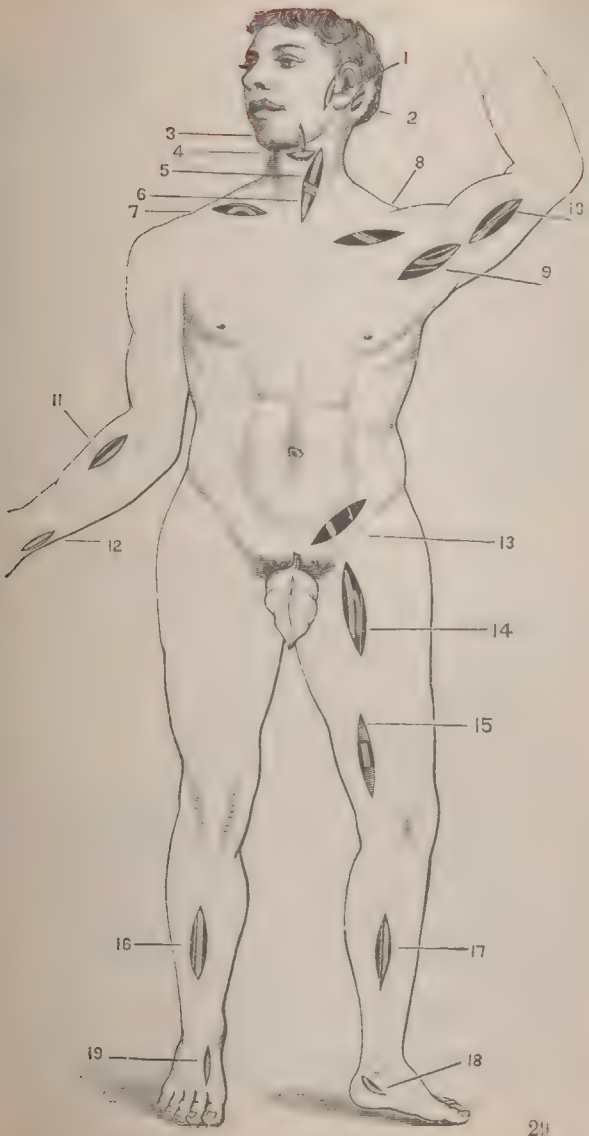
THE accompanying plate indicates the positions in which the operation of ligating arteries in their continuity is most commonly performed. There is no point at which ligatures are applied which is not represented, with the exception of a few which are very rarely chosen. With the explanations which follow, this diagram will serve as a guide to the practitioner who may be called upon in an emergency to perform an operation in regard to which he has grown somewhat rusty from want of practice.

1. Ligation of the Temporal Artery.—The temporal artery is the continuation of the external carotid from the level of the lobe of the ear to the level of the eyebrow, where it divides into its terminal branches. The point at which it is ligated is a little in front of the anterior curve of the concha. A vertical incision, about an inch in length, is made in front of the concha. The artery is easy to find, as it is very superficial at this part of its course. Its accompanying vein lies to the outer side, and the temporal branch of the auriculo-temporal nerve lies in front of it.

2. Ligation of the Occipital Artery.—The occipital artery comes off from the posterior part of the external carotid at about the level of the angle of the lower jaw. It curves backward under and to the inner side of the mastoid process, at the back of which it comes out through the attachment of the trapezius muscle, and winds in a tortuous course upward over the occipital bone. The point at which it is ligated is about an inch behind the ear. An incision, an inch and a half long, parallel to the posterior edge of the mastoid process, will expose it. Its accompanying vein lies to the outer side of it. (There are but few occasions when it is necessary to ligate this artery, as its position makes it very easy to stop the flow of blood through it by pressure with a suitable compress and bandage.)

3. Ligation of the Facial Artery.—The facial artery comes off from the external carotid just below the level of the angle of the lower jaw, and passes forward below this bone to a point just in front of the insertion of the masseter muscle. Here it sends a branch forward, the submental, while the main trunk curves up over the lower jaw and passes in a tortuous course toward the angle of the mouth. The point at which it is ligated is that at which it ascends in front of the masseter muscle. An incision an inch in length will expose it. Its accompanying vein lies to the outer side.

4. Ligation of the Lingual Artery.—The lingual artery comes off from the external carotid at the level of the great cornu of the hyoid bone; it passes forward under the posterior belly of the digastric muscle and the stylo-glossus and hyo-glossus muscles, to the root of the tongue, and thence to its further distribution. It is in some respects the most difficult artery to ligate in the whole body. The point at which it is ligated is the second part of its course, under the hyo-glossus muscle. An incision is made about half an inch above, and parallel to, the great horn of the hyoid bone, and extending from just in front of the anterior edge of the sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle to near the middle line of the neck, half an inch below the base of the jaw. The skin and subcutaneous fat having been divided, the capsule of the submaxillary gland will be met. This capsule must be divided, and the gland carefully drawn up over the jaw. In doing this great care must be taken not to injure the facial artery and vein, which pass through the gland. The posterior part of the capsule of the gland must next be divided. This will expose the shining aponeurosis which constitutes the pulley of the digastric muscle and attaches it to the great horn of the hyoid bone, near the insertion of the stylo-hyoid muscle. Behind these passes the hypoglossal nerve. This must be delicately detached from the sheath of the hyo-glossus muscle, which lies below it, and pushed up out of the way. As the next step, fix the pulley of the digastric with a tenaculum and gently insinuate a director behind the posterior edge of the hyo-glossus muscle, and push it forward between this and the middle constrictor of the pharynx, which lies under-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neath it, in a line parallel to, and just above, the greater horn of the hyoid bone. The hyo-glossus muscle is then to be divided on the director, and the lingual artery is exposed. In placing the ligature the needle should be passed from above downward, so as not to injure the hypoglossal nerve. The important guides in this ligation are the hyoid bone, the pulley of the digastric muscle, and the hypoglossal nerve.

5 and 6. Ligation of the Common Carotid Artery.—For ligation, the common carotid artery is divided into two portions by the narrow omo-hyoid muscle, which crosses it near its middle. (Shown in the cut.) The upper portion is comparatively superficial, and occupies what on this account is called the triangle of election. The lower portion lies deeper, and occupies what for this reason is called the triangle of necessity. (The cut represents the incisions for both these ligations united.)

5. *Ligation of the Common Carotid Artery in the Triangle of Election.*—The patient should be recumbent, with the head extended and turned toward the opposite side. An incision should be made along the anterior edge of the sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle, from about an inch below the angle of the lower jaw to a little below the cricoid cartilage. The superficial fascia, the platysma-myoides muscle, and the deep fascia are then to be divided on a director. The sterno-mastoid muscle must then be held back, and the deep layer of the deep fascia picked up and carefully divided on a director. This will expose the sheath of the blood-vessels, and perhaps the *descendens noni* nerve. Avoiding the latter, the sheath of the vessels is to be picked up with forceps and nicked with a scalpel. A director is then to be introduced, and the sheath slit up upon it. The artery is now to be separated from the internal jugular vein, which lies to the outer side, and from the pneumogastric nerve, which lies back of and between the artery and vein. The ligature should be passed from without inward.

6. *Ligation of the Common Carotid Artery in the Triangle of Necessity.*—The position of the patient should be the same as for the operation just described. The incision should be made along the inner edge of the sterno-mastoid muscle, and from the middle of the neck to the top of the sternum. The skin, superficial fascia, and platysma-myoides muscle are to be divided. Then the deep fascia is to be divided on a director, avoiding injury to the anterior jugular vein. When the edges of the wound are drawn asunder, another layer of the deep fascia will be exposed, which must be lifted with forceps, nicked, and then carefully divided on a director. Under this lies the sheath of the blood-vessels, and upon it the *descendens noni* nerve. The subsequent steps of the operation are the same as those described for ligation in the triangle of election.

7. Ligation of the Subclavian Artery.—The point of election for ligation of this artery is the outer side of the scalenus anticus muscle. An incision is made parallel to and just above the clavicle, from the outer half of the clavicular insertion of the sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle to the anterior edge of the trapezius muscle, taking care not to go deep enough to cut the external jugular vein. The skin, superficial fascia, and the platysma-myoides muscle are to be divided. Then the external jugular vein is to be drawn aside. If this be impossible, it must be divided between two ligatures. The loose connective tissue must now be carefully broken up with a director and a search made for the artery. It must be remembered that it lies to the outer side of the scalenus anticus muscle and to the inner side of the cords of the brachial plexus. When found, it is to be very cautiously separated from its attachments to the pleura, and the ligature passed from below upward. The greatest care is necessary to avoid injuring the vein or the pleura, or including a nerve in the ligature.

8 and 9. Ligation of the Axillary Artery.—This artery is ligated in its first portion just after passing over the first rib, and in its third portion in the axilla.

8. *Ligation of the First Portion of the Axillary Artery.*—The arm is drawn away from the side, and an incision about three inches in length is made in the line which marks the division between the upper and lower parts of the pectoralis major muscle. The superficial and deep

fasciæ must be divided on a director. The muscular interspace is then to be sought for, and the two parts of the muscle separated, working up toward the clavicle, and not directly backward. As this is done, the arm should be brought back to the side, so as to relax the parts. The costo-coracoid membrane is next to be found and opened on a director. The artery lies beneath it. It is to be carefully isolated from the axillary vein, which lies on its inner, or lower, side, and the axillary nerves, which lie to its outer side. The ligature should be passed from within outward, or from below upward.

9. *Ligation of the Axillary Artery in the Axilla.*—This is the most accessible part of the artery. It is reached by drawing the arm away from the body, and making an incision about three inches long over the course of the vessel, at the junction of the anterior and middle thirds of the axilla. The deep fascia must be divided on a director, and the artery will be found beneath it, with the axillary vein on the ulnar side (toward the back of the arm), and the median nerve on the radial side (toward the front of the arm). The ligature should be passed from the ulnar toward the radial side, so as not to injure the vein.

10. Ligation of the Brachial Artery, in the middle of the arm.—An incision about two inches in length is to be made along the inner edge of the swell of the biceps muscle, at the middle of the arm. After dividing the skin and superficial fascia, and any fat that may be met with, the fibrous membrane which encloses the biceps muscle will be encountered. This is to be divided on a director, and the loose connective tissue along the edge of the muscle broken up, when the artery will be exposed. Care must be taken not to divide the median nerve, which crosses the brachial artery near its middle, passing from the radial toward the ulnar side, and not to include it in the ligature. The venæ comites lie one on each side of the artery.

11. Ligation of the Radial Artery, in the upper third.—An incision is to be made in a line drawn from the middle of the bend of the elbow to the point at which the pulse can be felt at the wrist. The median vein is to be avoided in incising the superficial fascia. When the deep fascia has been exposed, a yellow line, marking the division between the supinator longus, on the radial side, and the pronator radii teres, on the ulnar side, is to be looked for. The fascia is to be opened along this line, nd the artery will be found below it. The radial nerve lies to the radial side of the artery, but so far away as to be in little danger of being injured.

12. Ligation of the Ulnar Artery, in the lower third. An incision is to be made in the depression between the flexor sublimis digitorum and the flexor carpi ulnaris, just above the carpus. The skin and superficial fascia are to be divided, and then the deep fascia is to be picked up with the forceps and divided on a director. The artery will be found lying on the pronator quadratus, alongside the tendon of the flexor carpi ulnaris, with the ulnar nerve on its ulnar side. The ligature should be passed from the ulnar toward the radial side, avoiding the nerve.

13. Ligation of the External Iliac Artery.—An incision is to be made nearly parallel to Poupart's ligament, and about an inch above it, extending from about an inch above the anterior superior spinous process of the ilium to a point near the external abdominal ring. This incision should curve slightly upward at both ends. The skin and superficial fascia are to be divided, and ligatures to be applied to any vessels which bleed. The tendon of the external oblique muscle is to be divided, and then the internal oblique and the transversalis muscles. The separation of the transversalis fascia is a work of the utmost delicacy, to be effected with the forceps and the finger, the latter restraining and protecting the peritoneum. A finger passed down into the pelvis through the opening will discover the artery. The accompanying iliac vein lies to the inner side of the artery, and the anterior crural nerve at some distance to its outer side. The ligature should be passed from within outward.

14. Ligation of the Femoral Artery in Scarpa's Triangle.—The point of election for ligation of the femoral artery is at the apex of Scarpa's triangle. To accomplish it, the leg should be flexed at the knee, and the thigh slightly flexed upon the abdomen, abducted and rotated

outward, so as to lie on its outer side. An incision should then be made, over the course of the artery, in a line bisecting Scarpa's triangle from the middle of its base to its apex. This incision should be about three inches long, and its middle should be over the apex of the triangle. The skin, superficial fascia, and fat having been divided, the inner edge of the sartorius muscle must be found and drawn outward. The artery will now be found, with the vein to the inner side and a little behind it, and several nerves on the outer side. The artery should be carefully isolated after opening its sheath, and the ligature passed from within outward.

15. Ligation of the Femoral Artery in Hunter's Canal.—This ligation is performed by placing the limb in the position for the preceding operation, and making an incision from the apex of Scarpa's triangle toward the back part of the internal condyle of the femur, avoiding the saphena vein. After passing through the skin, superficial fascia, and fat, the deep fascia will be seen, binding down the sartorius muscle. This membrane is to be opened on a director and the muscle drawn backward. This will disclose the aponeurotic sheath which covers the femoral artery at this point. This sheath must be opened, and the artery will be exposed. In ligating it, care must be taken not to injure the long saphenous nerve, which accompanies it, or the femoral vein, which here lies behind it and toward its outer side. The ligature should be passed very carefully from without inward.

16. Ligation of the Anterior Tibial Artery, in the middle third.—An incision is to be made, about three inches long, in a line passing from a point midway between the tubercle of the tibia and the head of the fibula, to a point midway between the two malleoli. When the deep fascia has been reached, a yellow line may be found, indicating the septum between the tibialis anticus muscle and the extensor longus digitorum. Along this line the aponeurosis is to be divided on a director, and the two muscles carefully separated until the extensor proprius pollicis is met with, when this is to be separated from the tibialis anticus until the artery is reached. It is accompanied by two venæ comites, which it is not important to regard if they are difficult to separate from the artery. The anterior tibial nerve lies either in front or at the outer side of the artery. To avoid injuring it, it should be pressed to the outer side of the wound and the ligature should be passed from without inward.

17. Ligation of the Posterior Tibial Artery, in the middle third.—An incision three inches long is to be made parallel to the inner border of the tibia and about half an inch back of it, and carried down to the superficial fascia. This is to be carefully opened, avoiding injury to the internal saphenous vein and nerve, which lie in the track of the wound. They must be found and drawn aside. Then the deep fascia is to be divided on a director, and the inner border of the soleus muscle is to be pressed away from the tibia, when the vessel will be exposed. It is accompanied by two venæ comites and the posterior tibial nerve, which lies to the fibular side of it. The veins and nerve being separated from the artery, the ligature should be passed from the fibular toward the tibial side.

18. Ligation of the Posterior Tibial Artery behind the Internal Malleolus.—A slightly curving incision an inch and a half long is to be made behind the internal malleolus, and about half-way between it and the tendo Achillis. The skin and superficial fascia having been divided, the deep fascia is to be lifted and divided on a director. The artery will then be exposed, accompanied by its venæ comites, and the posterior tibial nerve, which lies to the back of it and toward the fibular side. The ligature should be passed from behind forward.

19. Ligation of the Dorsalis Pedis Artery.—An incision an inch long is to be made on the back of the foot between the inner tendon of the extensor brevis digitorum and the outer side of the tendon of the extensor longus pollicis. These tendons can be mapped out by manipulating the great toe. After dividing the skin, the superficial fascia, and the deep fascia, the artery will be exposed. The continuation of the anterior tibial nerve lies to the fibular side of the artery. The ligature should be passed from the fibular toward the tibial side.

THE

PRACTITIONER'S

VISITING LIST.

—

RECORDS OF PRACTICE.

FOR THIRTY PATIENTS PER WEEK.

1908.

NAME	Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
				1	2		

Charge	Brought Forward	Date	MEMORANDA.

NAME.	Su. 5	M. 6	Tu. 7	W. 8	Th 9	F. 10	Sa 11
Miss Gill Galeby Hants				C			
Mrs W M Thornburn 2 Cross Rd					C		
Mrs Dalton Ewell					C		
[illegible]					C		
[illegible]						C	
[illegible]							
1907							
[illegible]					C		
[illegible]				C		C	

Charge	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.
2 | 2	"		cash
2 | 2			"
2 | 2			cheque
2 | 2	"		cash
3 | 3	"		"
2 | 2			cash
12/-	fwd	1 dl.	19 Rue Raynouard.
£ 5	5/-	1 ch	

NAME.	Su. 12	M. 13	Tu. 14	W. 15	Th. 16	F. 17	Sa. 18
Miss Irving . Lucerne	c						
Mr Adams Montclair N J		c					
A W Brayton Ward			c				
Lord Abingdon			c				
Miss Fenn in 26 Bentinck St W					c		
Mrs Gladstone . Mandeheim					c		
Rosenn. Bernard . Ward					c		
Mrs Jones and Jones, 5 Tilney St							c

1908

Left Paris for Cannes on the 13th
I had a breakdown on the road very
early - just when unrolling a puncture
Kept out of a car at Cannes
We stayed at the Mont fleury Hotel
Excellent place.

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.
52 10	0		cash
2 2	0		cash
5 5	0		cheques
			[illegible]
5 5	5		cash.
2 2	0		cash
5 5			Cheques Plan No. 3 - Abbey. Removal clearing - Wrath's cattle from Stockland obstruction of Highroad

NAME.	Su. 19	M. 20	Tu. 21	W. 22	Th. 23	F. 24	Sa. 25
Mrs Wright Smithson		C					
B A Bull Jesus		C					
J Byrne Hamilton ont			C				
J M Vicars New Mayo			C				C
Newcomb Carlton 20 Mc Hill Pl N.Y.					C		
New Inn Broom. Tuke Sackville.							C

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.
3 3		cash.	
5 0 0		cash.	~~Note~~ Paid on bdg £67. due 1st D date advance £14. 13.
42 0 0		cheques.	incl C. NWG. per ... and of the date incem. Sheen + no other expn Amount of charge on Buffalo

NAME.	Su. 26	M. 27	Tu. 28	W. 29	Th 30	F. 31	Sa. 1
[illegible]			C				
[illegible]				C	C		
[illegible]						C	
[illegible]					C		

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.
2 2			cash
			Mr. Packard ad. after sign'd i.
2 ~			cheque

NAME.	Su. 2	M. 3	Tu. 4	W. 5	Th. 6	F. 7	Sa 8
[illegible]		C					
[illegible]		C					
[illegible]							
[illegible]			C				
[illegible]			C				
[illegible]				C			
[illegible]					C		
[illegible]					C		
[illegible]					C		

[illegible] left Thursday after [illegible]

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.
L 2	cash		
L 2	cash.		
L 2	cash.		
L 2	cash		Trip to C. H. returned
L 2	cash		

NAME.	Su. 9	M. 10	Tu. 11	W. 12	Th. 13	F. 14	Sa 15
J a Hill Leicester Regis			c				
Dr. Hubbersun. High Wycombe	|	|	| c				
[illegible] Maxwell [illegible]						[illegible]	c
Henry Raynham c.o. Capt. Hallenhall						c	c
Mr Wallis Burford							c
Miss Cleary Ivem Hill							

1909

Rome. Feb. 9th. Hotel Royal.

Took room & bathroom left on Friday all the time I was in Rome. Not a good place for cold - much high & hot sun

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.
2 2			Cash
2 2			Cash. [illegible]
2 2	" "		"
2 2	" "		" Credits & Profits

NAME.	Su. 16	M. 17	Tu. 18	W. 19	Th. 20	F. 21	Sa 22
Mrs Dangerfield Shopkeeper Cockum	c						
Mrs Stevenson Rutlingtr		c					
Mrs Brush Cockamamie		c					
Mrs Tyler c/o Symmonds		c					
George Dennis Cockum		c					
[illegible]				c			
W. J. Barnes Cockum					c		
Mrs E. Murphy Sammyville					c		
Mrs Frank Brownmiller						c	
Mrs Green Court						c	
Mrs Englehorn Trauma							c
Mrs Rutlingsby Smith							c
Mrs							c

Mrs C. Brandon Martin Peach Cobbler
Cr Mrs Rutlingsby Smith and Cellar
Mrs Englehorn Trauma

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.
15 15	"	charge	[illegible]
2 2		Cash	[illegible]
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
2 2+		Cash.	[illegible]
2 2		" "	[illegible]
2 2		" "	[illegible]
2 2		" "	[illegible]
2 2		" "	[illegible]
2 2		" "	[illegible]
			[illegible]
5 5		" "	[illegible]
			[illegible]

NAME.	Su. 23	M. 24	Tu. 25	W. 26	Th. 27	F. 28	Sa. 29
Lec. [illegible]	C						
W. H. Castle [illegible]		C					
[illegible]				C			
[illegible]				C			
[illegible]				C			
E. H. L. [illegible]				C			
Mr. W. [illegible]							C

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.
			[illegible]
2 2		cheque.	4 cal. 8 steel gaiters @ 9/2 and
2 2		cash	20 [illegible]
2 2			[illegible]
			[illegible]
5 5		cash.	[illegible]
2 2		Cash	not paid

NAME.	Su. 1	M. 2	Tu 3	W. 4	Th 5	F. 6	S. 7
[illegible]	C						
[illegible]			C				
[illegible]			C				
[illegible]				C	C		
[illegible]					C		
[illegible]					C		
[illegible]							C

Sybrans Thomas reform. Sabbath
signed with, child & home.

Charge		Brought Forward.	Total	MEMORANDA.
5	5	Cheque		
2	2	Cash		
10	10	Cheque		
2	2	Cash.		
2	2			

NAME.	Su. 8	M. 9	Tu. 10	W. 11	Th. 12	F. 13	Sa 14
E H Reeve St Bridgetown		C			20/+		
" " Randwick St				C C			
Miss Graham } Training with				C			
" Graham }				C			
Miss Hastings E " Canterbury						C	
Mr " do wife							C
Prof Hallinan " 11							C
Miss Reeve "							C

Record. March, 1908

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA
4 4	1	Cash	
2 2		"	
2 2		"	
2 2		Charges	
2 2		Cash	

NAME.	Su. 15	M. 16	Tu. 17	W. 18	Th. 19	F. 20	Su. 21
Mrs Henry C & Spencer	C						
Mrs. Mary C & Cornell	C	04					
[illegible]	C						
Mrs S- Taylor Lacroll. Clifton	on			C			
E P Reed Redford						C	
[illegible] Inace							C
Mrs C Curtis on							C

Record. March. 1908

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.
2 2			
4 2 0 0			
2			

NAME.	Su. 22	M. 23	Tu. 24	W. 25	Th. 26	F. 27	Sa. 28
Mrs Emery.	C						
Mrs Carver. Lunch		C					
Col. & Mrs Church. Lunch		C					
Miss de Mesnener				C			
Mr Rice Lunch					C		
Mrs Davis Death. Funeral 27th						C	
Mrs Clarke Died. 27th						C	
Miss Mace. Made call						C	

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.
		£ s d	
2 2	Cash		
2 2	" "	C/o Hedman	
2 2	" "		
3 5	Cheque		
5 5	Cheque	C/o Martin Aburgh.	

NAME.	Su. 29	M. 30	Tu. 31	W. 1	Th. 2	F. 3	S. 4
[illegible]		C					
[illegible]			C				
[illegible]				C			
[illegible]				C			
[illegible]					C		

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA
2 2			
2 2			
2 2			

* 36 February.

NAME.	Su. 5	M. 6	Tu. 7	W. 8	Th. 9	F. 10	Sa 11

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.

NAME.	Su. 12	M. 13	Tu. 14	W. 15	Th. 16	F. 17	Sa 18
[illegible]		C					
[illegible]			C				
[illegible]			C				
[illegible]			C				
[illegible]			C				
[illegible]				C			
[illegible]				C			
[illegible]				C			
[illegible]							
Nurses Warburton Reading							C

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA
2 2 0			
2 2 0			
2 2 0			each
2 2			
2 2 0			
10 1			
2 2			
2 2			

NAME	Su 19	M. 20	Tu. 21	W. 22	Th 23	F. 24	Sa. 25
Miss Richardson. Local Dr		C					
Mrs Eyster Con Commun. Surgeon			C				
[illegible]				C			
Dr McClure Bandaging Dr.				C			
Mrs Spencer Dist. with Cordelia [illegible]				C			
[illegible]				C			
[illegible]					C		
[illegible]					C		
Geo West. Sydenham Crescent					/		
Miss Marshall Cornwall Cl.					C		
Rev. [illegible] Hawkes Priory [illegible]					(		
Rachael Dyson Dr.						C	
Miss Richmond Egbaston Dr							C

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.
£112	7	0	charge
340			cash.
			7 weeks in July
			Glamorgan Hunt
			sample work
£60			sent cards to
£30			Off Baldwin
			Richmond
			sample work
2	2		cash
2	2		
5	5		
2	2	0	
			(Mr Skinner

NAME.	Su. 26	M. 27	Tu. 28	W. 29	Th 30	F. 1	Sa. 2
7 Goldard Emmanuel		c					
Miss Paddock } Brentwood		c					
Miss Ward }		c					
Rev W G Stafford Adams d. M	M		c				
Miss Gray 41 Marsden St.			c				
Miss W G Noble, Smithhamden, Conn	M			c			
J F Moran 16 S 6th St. Phila				c			
Malcolm Powell 46 Main					c		c

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.
2 2			cash
5 5			charges
2 2			cash.

Oath-nudge Lynch Sevens, 10

NAME	Su. 3	M. 4	Tu. 5	W. 6	Th. 7	F. 8	Sa. 9
		C					
		C					
						C	
						C	
						C	
							C
							C
							C

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.
5 0			
2 2			
2 2 0			
10 10	charge		[illegible]
8 0	do do		[illegible]

NAME.	Su. 10	M. 11	Tu. 12	W. 13	Th. 14	F. 15	Sa 16
N. Warren	C						
Mrs Richards. and		C					
Miss L Curtis		C					
Mrs. Cummings.	C	C	C				
Mrs. Parker Thurber with			C				
Mrs Bowen Brewster			C				
Mrs Robertson & friend calling			C				
Mrs Ferdinand Sheepshead.			C				
Lad date. on Land				C			
Mrs. Mrs Warren.				C			
Verse Paine Clerk.							C

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.
5 5	ark.		
2 2	Thayne		
2 2	ark		
2 2	do		
2 2	Thayne		
2 2	cash.		

NAME.	Su. 17	M. 18	Tu. 19	W. 20	Th. 21	F. 22	Sa 23
Orr.		C					
[illegible]			C				
[illegible]			C				
[illegible]			C				
[illegible]			C				
[illegible]				C			
[illegible]					C		
[illegible]						C	
[illegible]							C
[illegible]							

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA
2 2 .			
			Pd. Cash.
10 10 .			
5 5			
2 2 .			
2 2 .			

NAME.	Su. 24	M. 25	Tu. 26	W. 27	Th. 28	F. 29	Sa 30
C. T. Atkinson, [illegible]	C						
[illegible]		C					
[illegible]		C	C				
[illegible]				C			
[illegible]				C			
Miss Bennett Pd				C			
[illegible]				C			
Miss Gay. Ost.					C		
Father Cuny. Parry Island.					C		

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.
2 2	cheque		
2 2	cheque		
2 2			

NAME.	Su. 31	M. 1	Tu. 2	W. 3	Th. 4	F. 5	Sa 6
Mrs Dudley Ring Cure		C					
Miss Lucille Hamberg			C				
Mrs Albert Fowler					C.		
Rev Mr Immel							C
Mrs Cummer							C
Guy Simeon 44 Augusta Rd Brkt							C
Miss Haverfield							C

Charge.	Brought Forward	Total:	MEMORANDA.
			Chen, Stem. Mumm!
L 2 0	Cash		
2 2	"		C. D. Tennell Cane (Mg. 21), with new wood dress D.J.H.
2 2	"		
L 2	"		C & Co Cruickshank
			and Ld C & Security
			Holdright shell.

NAME.	Su. 7	M. 8	Tu. 9	W. 10	Th. 11	F. 12	Sa 13
Ed. Murray Jun		C					
D. Denham Stock in Trade			C				
R. Weston [illegible]			C				
[illegible]			C				
[illegible]							C

Edenbridge Meadow Cow. Pk. &c

Brought Forward	Total.	MEMORANDA
2 ~ 0 cheque		
5 5 ~ ~		
2 2 ~ ~		
		52 Cheques plus 2

NAME.	Su 14	M. 15	T. 16	W. 17	Th. 18	F. 19	Sa. 20
Miss Pinnell. Well. College	C						
Prof Stewart U of Ch.	C						
Miss Grace Tuttle [illegible]							
Col Thomas Leamington			C				
Mrs. A. Langmuir Palm			C				
Mrs Ledyard Towne				C			
Mrs Brownell Grantham. (Dr?)				C			
Prof Porter Mott Haven							C
R. Peck Upper Montclair							C
Miss Williams. C.B. Conn.							C

Charge.	Brought Forward	Time.	MEMORANDA
2 2	} cash.		
2 2	"		
65 2	0 charged		D^r Green.
2 2	cash		" Shaw
2 2	cash		" Bird. D^r L. Addison Terrell
2 2	"		" Andrews
			" Burk
3 3	charge.		D: Hamilton
2 2	cash		D chenille. Burford
			C Mr McLaurin. Hyperb. Carbon
			" peroxide. T 104°

NAME	Su. 21	M 22	Tu 23	W. 24	Th 25	F. 26	S. 27
Miss Brown Local							
Miss Mackenzie. Jamaica.							
Miss Piggott Burford							

Examens.

Cont. à Kingston continued for 1 week

Tr. Piano chaque last August only Leaves

& Up

Saturday. Postponed to

Dec.

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total	MEMORANDA.
2 2	Wayne		
2 2	Cash		
2 2	"		

NAME	Su. 28	M. 29	Tu. 30	W. 1	Th. 2	F. 3	Sa 4
Byrne William South Length	c						
Daniel Fletcher 1			C				
Lennon Thompson Eden Rd 18th			c		hounds		
2115 Mary							c

London

Charge.	Brought Forward	Total.	MEMORANDA
9 9 0	chg		c/d Lowestoft. Leg. 5', 2 terms 100-10'
29. 3	chg		2 all-st. asthma Sheet. w bd barrel - charged whooping-st leave no word Lepra. a/c Sheet w/ 2 Jn
2 2			

NAME.	Su. 5	M. 6	Tu. 7	W. 8	Th. 9	F. 10	S. 11
Mrs Somerville and	C						
Prof. Wright	C						
Miss Clarke			C				
Dr Brown Gloucester Pl.				C			
Mrs. Briggs Baker					C		
Mrs James (Mrs) Baker St.					C		
Mrs Perkins Reg						C	
A. Nellthorpe							C

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA
2 2 cash			
			c/o Bowen
5 0 0 cash			at 2½ mons.
5 0 0 cash.			c/o Elsner & Symon. Insolt
2 1 0 0			heard & settled Cash
			c/o Style Burton on
			Result

NAME.	Su. 12	M. 13	Tu. 14	W. 15	Th. 16	Fr. 17	Sa. 18
Miss Fay [illegible]		C					
Miss Crandall attend the			C				
Professor Bigg. M.C.			C				
[illegible]				C			
Miss Fisher-Larsen							C
Miss I. Davidson. 22. Nott							C
Louis Dyer Cond							C

Remained at Cenacle R.C.P. at Canal during two days. Had dentist. Returned from Cenacle to Dear Remained Cen

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.
2 2 0	Carried		
2 2	[illegible]		
2 2	[illegible]		

[illegible] 5 5 8 3
Debit balance £ 3 9 0

[illegible]

NAME.	Su. 19	M. 20	T. 21	W. 22	Th. 23	F. 24
Miss Finney. 10 [illegible]		C				
Miss Daly Ruby Hotel.					C	
Prof. Thayer c/o Mallam					C	
Mrs [illegible] c/o [illegible]						C
Mrs Neil c/o Pim						C
Mrs Purnell Wellington [illegible]						C
Mrs Frank Brook Bloble						C
Mrs Frederick Boston						C
Dr Conrad Lund						C
R. T. Lyell Camberley Surrey						C
R. T. Lyell Camberley Surrey						C
Dr Neill. Ogden						C

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.
			Collects Shillings. Miss Mercer's Duty 10 Cts
3 3	cash		In. return July 2nd
			Church 1300
21 0 0	cheque		Professional 640
5 0 0	cash		Magdalen 500
2 2 0	"		Parochial 1050
3 3 0	"		3790

£ s. d.

4 Emplum

Prof 4 premia	500
Travelly (Long Ln)	250
Ch Ch Stepney	100
Ch Hunt. Inv	200
Crossbridge	36
St Paul Deptford	120
Trinity	10
Mackay Co	2.10

Feb 16 Found Log bill. £111.5
and on Envelope 12.10
£123.15.0

NAME.	Su. 26	M. 27	Tu. 28	W. 29	Th. 30	F. 31	Sa. 1
Nurs [illegible]		c					
Nurs [illegible]		c					
Nurs Franklin [illegible]							c
[illegible]							c
[illegible]							c
[illegible]							c
[illegible]							c
[illegible]							c

231

Sheffield 15 m a

Charge	Brought Forward	Date	MEMORANDA.
2			
2			
2			6 Stanwell Rd.
2			
2			
5	0	0	
11	0	0	(illegible)

NAME	Su. 2	M. 3	Tu. 4	W. 5	Th. 6	F. 7	
[illegible]		C					
[illegible]		C					
[illegible]		C					
[illegible]		C					
[illegible]				C			
[illegible]				C			
[illegible]				C			
[illegible]				C			
[illegible]				C			
[illegible]					C		
[illegible]					C		
[illegible]					C		
[illegible]							

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA
2 2			
2 2			
5 0			
2 6			
2 2			
2 2			
2 2			
2 2			
2 6			

NAME	Su. 9	M. 10	Tu. 11	W. 12	Th. 13	F. 14	Sa. 15
Sidland							

Charge.	Brought Forward	T	MEMORANDA

NAME	Su. 16	M. 17	Tu. 18	W. 19	Th 20	F. 21	S 22

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.

NAME	Su. 23	M. 24	Tu. 25	W 26	Th. 27	F. 28	Sa. 29
Mrs Sale Seattle arsln			c	c			
Mrs Walker 23 Malden Rd				c			
Miss Woods Evidence.				c			
Mrs Russell. Haddon (Thane)						c	
Mrs [illegible]							c
[illegible]							c

Range.	[illegible]	Total.	MEMORANDA
2 2			
2 2			
2 2			
2 2			

NAME.	Su. 30	M. 31	Tu. 1	W. 2	Th. 3	F. 4	Sa. 5
[illegible]	C						
Miss Tallerman		C					
Mr Parrish Gilchrist Mrs		C					
[illegible]			C				
Rev Mr Standridge			C				
Bruce Conroy Virginia Evelyn			C	C	C		
Mrs de Parravicini							C
Mrs Lupi Mrs Jones							C
Mrs Burchall Shumate							C
[illegible]							

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.
4 4 0		carried	
3 3 0		"	
2 2 0		"	
2 2		Charges	
2 2		Carried	
2 2		"	
2 2		"	

NAME.	Su. 6	M. 7	Tu. 8	W. 9	Th. 10	F. 11	S. 12
[illegible]			C				
[illegible]				C			
[illegible]				C			
[illegible]				C			
[illegible]					C		
[illegible]							C

Charge.	Brought Forward	Total:	MEMORANDA.
2 2			
3 3			

NAME.	Su. 13	M. 14	Tu. 15	W. 16	Th. 17	F. 18	Sa. 19
[illegible]	C		C	C		C	
[illegible]		C					
[illegible]			C				
[illegible]			C				
[illegible]							C

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.
			Cheques [illegible] £100
20			Cash
20			
			Telephone with [illegible]
			at Leigh House. £111 postage

NAME.	Su. 20	M. 21	Tu. 22	W. 23	Th. 24	F. 25	Sa. 26
Miss Stevenson Schenectady N.Y.		C					
Col Coles. N.Y.		C					
Scott Russell Newburg			C				
Elm Land Lowell. Dansburg			C				
[illegible]				C			
[illegible]				C			
Mrs Nally Land					C		
Hereford & George					C		
Miss Rosenvelt						C	
Mrs Butler. No 14 N.S.							C

Charge.	Brought Forward	Folio.	MEMORANDA
2 2 0			cash
15 15 0			cheque
			not paid
2 2 0			cash
2 2 0			
			[illegible]

NAME.	Su. 27	M. 28	Tu. 29	W. 30	Th. 1	F. 2	Sa. 3

Left for Paris.
Stayed at first at Hotel des Patria

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA

7 hen nurses @ .44 are
dr. June, Wiggenton Chapin
afterward when we closed
until Jan 14 14

NAME.	Su.	M.	Tu.	W	Th.	F.	S.
	1	5	6	7	8	9	1

~~[illegible]~~

It [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

C

Charge	Brought Forward	[illegible]	MEMORANDA
2	2	work	

NAME	Su. 11	M. 12	Tu 13	W. 14	Th 15	F. 16	Sa. 17
Mrs Jos. Vanneck			C				

Given Comm & Day & Ins Insured and Change
Policy's Assumed. 44 Ann Jones

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.
			Blotter Augr.

NAME.	Su. 18	M. 19	Tu 20	W 21	Th. 22	F. 23	Sa. 24

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.

NAME.	Su. 25	M. 26	Tu 27	W. 28	Th. 29	F. 30	Sa. 31

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.

NAME.	Su. 1	M. 2	Tu. 3	W. 4	Th 5	F. 6	Sa. 7

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA

NAME.	Su. 8	M. 9	Tu. 10	W. 11	Th. 12	F 13	Sa. 14

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA

NAME.	Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21

Charge	Brought forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.

NAME	Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28

Charge.	Brought Forward	Total.	MEMORANDA

NAME.	Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
	29	30	1	2	3	4	5

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.

NAME	Su. 6	M. 7	Tu 8	W. 9	Th. 10	F. 11	Sa.

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.

NAME.	Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.

NAME	Su. 20	M 21	Tu. 22	W. 23	Th. 24	F. 25	S 2

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA

NAME.	Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
	27	28	29	30	31		

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

Name of Father.	Age	Name of Mother.	Age	End Last Menst.	Date Exptd. Conf't.	Date Del'd.

Name of Child.	No.	Sex	Race.	Wght.	Lgth.	Presentation.	Address.

Name of Father.	Age	Name of Mother.	Age	End Last Menst.	Date Expld. Calf't.	Date Del'd.

Name of Child.	No.	Sex	Race.	Weight.	Length.	Presentation.	Address

Name of Father.	Age	Name of Mother.	Age	End Last Menst.	Date Exptd. Conf't.	Date Del'd.

Name of Child.	No.	Sex	Race.	Wght.	Lgth	Presentation.	Address.

Name of Father.	Age	Name of Mother.	Age	End Last Menst.	Date Exptd. Conf't.	Date Del'd.

Name of Child.	No.	Sex	Race.	Weight.	Length.	Presentation.	Address	

Name of Father.	Age	Name of Mother.	Age	End Last Menst.	Date Exptd. Conf't.	Date Del'd.

Name of Child.	No.	Sex	Race.	Wght.	Lgth.	Presentation.	Address.

Name of Father.	Age	Name of Mother.	Age	End Last Menst	Date Exptd. Conf't.	Date Del'd.

Name of Child.	No.	Sex	Race.	Weight	Date	Physician	Address

NAME.	DATE.	RESULT.

NAME.	DATE.	RESULT.

NAME.	DATE.	RESULT.

NAME.	DATE.	RESULT.

NAME AND ADDRESS OF DECEASED.	AGE. Y.	M.	D.	COLOR.

Mr'd, Single or Widowed	PLACE AND CAUSE OF DEATH.	DATE.

NAME AND ADDRESS OF DECEASED.	AGE. Y.	M.	D.	COLOR.

Married, Single or Widowed	PLACE AND CAUSE OF DEATH.	DATE.

ADDRESSES OF PATIENTS.

ADDRESSES OF PATIENTS.

ADDRESSES OF PATIENTS.

ADDRESSES OF PATIENTS.

ADDRESSES OF NURSES.

Bill Sent.	NAME.	Amount Charged.	Amount Paid.	When Paid.
Jan 24	Mrs [illegible]		4 4 1	
" "	[illegible]		62 11 0	
2	Aldrichum & Lapsend		61 15 0	
5	Mrs Scott		21 0 0	
6	Mrs Cooper		2 2 0	
8	Mrs Gill		2 2 0	
9	Mrs Dillon		2 2 0	
"	Ch Carbell		3 3 0	
10	Dom. Bk. Gd. Dev		43 9 2	
11	Powell & Lucas		7 7 0	
"	Mrs Thornton		2 2 0	
12	Barclay & Co		26 0 0	
"	Mrs Bryan-Lundy		2 2 0	
13	Mrs Adams		52 10 0	
14	Mr J Brazier		2 2 0	
15	Mrs J. A. Adams		5 5 0	
"	[illegible]		2 2 0	
"	[illegible]		5 5 0	
20	Mrs Wright		3 3 0	
21	Mrs Byrne		5 0 0	
"	Ch Ch. £8.17.5		25 0 0	
23	Mrs Carlton		42 0 0	
25	[illegible]		2 2 0	
30	Dom Bank, Dev		98 17 9	
31	Mrs Ogden		2 2 0	
"	Mrs Murrell. per T. [illegible]		5 5 0	
"	Agricultural. Blatchley & Co		5 0 0	
Feb 4	Mrs Bryan		2 0 0	
		£ 491	15 9	

Bill Sent.	NAME.	Amount Charged. £	Amount Paid. £	s.	When Paid. d.
	Forward.		491	15	4
5th	Mrs Bros			2	0
.	Mrs Copland			2	0
6	7 H Lords		2	2	0
6	Mrs Burrow		2	2	0
10	Mrs Hall Belcomb Regis		2	2	0
8	Mrs Martin		4	4	0
12	Mrs Clegg		2		
12	[illegible]				
12	Mrs Marshall		2	2	0
15	Mrs		2	2	0
16	Mrs Watts		2	2	0
8	Consumers Gas Co		25	0	0
17	Mrs Dangerfield		15	15	0
17	Mrs Sleeman		2	2	0
.	Mrs Lewis		2	2	0
15	H & Watts		2	2	0
4	Mrs Barnes		2	2	0
4	Mrs Thursby		2	2	0
21	Mrs Mack		2	2	0
21	Mrs Green		2	2	0
1	Mrs Willoughby Smith		5	5	0
23	Mrs Carlile		2	2	2
24	Mrs Parker		2	2	0
24	Mrs Bert Russell Mrs		2	2	0
26	E D Hall Mount		5	5	0
4	Mrs Lethbridge		2	2	0
8	Bill of Richard		51	2	5
			£0	4 15	4

	Bill Sent.	NAME.	Amount Charged.	Amount Paid.	When Paid.
	1	[illegible]		6 4 10	
"	"	Miss Hewitt		5 5	
"	3	[illegible]		2 2	
"	4	Miss Trent		10 10	
"	"	Miss Wills		2 2	
"	6	Miss Upperham		2 2	
"	7	Lewis & Co. Agreement		17 14	
"	"	Mrs Bryan		2 2	
"	"	Miss Graham		4 4	
"	10	Mrs Rose		4 4	
"	14	Miss Holland		2 2	
"		Miss Hastings		2 2	
"	1	Mrs Mackenzie		2 2	
"	20	E P Rose		42 0	
"	"	Radcliffe Steam-pipe		11 10	
"	21	Miss Mace		2 2	
"	23	Ct Le Count		2 2	
"	25	Mrs Merry		6 0	
"	"	Miss de Beauvoir		2 2	
"	26	J H Rose		2 2	
"	27	Mrs Grace		5 5	
"	28	Mrs Moss		3 3	
"	31	Mrs Emberton		2 2	
April	1.	Mrs Craddock		2 2	
"		Miss Gledman		2 2	
"	"	Lichfield Fund		34 4	
"	"	Dennis Bill		43 9	
"	"	McKay		20 18	
				282	

Bill Sent.	Name.	Amount Charged.	Amount Paid.	When Paid.
	Forward		£ 882 4	0
.4	P. Woodbridge		3 3	0
"	Mrs Mein		2 2	0
"	Mr Reg. N.L.		2 2	0
"	Mrs. Ward		2 2	0
"	Mr Ward Jr		2 2	0
"	Mrs. Greeley		10 10	0
6	Dr Hall		2 2	0
16	Mrs Bryant		2 2	0
18	Mrs Warburton		2 2	0
20	Minn. St. P. & Soo R.R. $465. 1/2 Chg = $4.15.2 Tax		95 3	7
"	Soden, Johns		2 2	0
21	Mr Ramm. Swanson		112 7	0
22	H Hayden Sands		5 0	0
23	Mrs Marshall		2 2	0
"	Mrs Mack		2 2	0
.4	Mr Dyson		2 2	0
"	Lady Cumberme		100 0	0
"	Miss Ruddock		5 5	0
"	Mrs Gilb Sommerville		2 2	0
25	Miss Gray		2 2	0
May 3rd	Mrs Carol		3 3	0
"	Mrs Gotlobe [illegible]		5 0	0
"	Mrs [illegible]		2 2	0
"	Mrs Peck		2 2	0
"	Miracle Lecture.		10 10	0
9	Mrs Thwaite		10 10	0
"	Mrs [illegible]		8 0	0
"	Cousinson Son		25 0	0
			£ 1307 5 7	

Bill Sent	Name.	Amount Charged.	Amount Paid.	When Paid.
	forward	£1307	5 7	
May 11	[illegible]		5 5	0
" 12	[illegible]		9 11	7
" 1	Mrs Brown.		2 2	0
"	Mrs Robertson		2 2	0
"	Mrs Montgomerie		2 2	0
Sept 14	[illegible]		62 10	0
" 15	[illegible]		1 2	0
" 16	[illegible]		1 1	6
" 17	Mrs Barker		2 2	0
"	[illegible]		2 2	0
" 19	G H Preston		10 10	0
" 20	[illegible]		5 5	0
" 23	[illegible]		2 1	0
" 24	[illegible]		1 1	0
" 25	[illegible]		26 5	7
" 27	L. Dyer		2 2	0
" 28	Cann. & Co.		40 0	0
" "	Mrs Longbourne		2 2	0
" 30	B/E of Montreal		51 7	5
June 2	[illegible]		2 2	0
" "	[illegible]		2 2	0
" 6	[illegible]		364 5	8
" "	Mrs Russell		2 2	0
" "	Miss Abel.		2 2	0
" 4	C C Richard		2 2	0
" 8	Gd Murray		2 [illegible]	0
" 9	Mrs Webster		5 5	0
			£2010 10	3

	NAME.	AMT IN CHURCH	AMT IN PAR.	AMT IN [illegible]
[illegible]	Forward	£ 2010	10	3
"	Mrs Mackean			
"	[illegible]	2	2	0
14	Mrs Purcell	2	2	0
"	[illegible]	2	2	0
15	Mrs [illegible]	65	2	0
16	Mrs Colby	2	2	
17	Col Thomas	2		0
"	[illegible]	2	2	0
"	Miss Anderson [illegible]	2	2	0
20	Mrs Preston	2	2	0
"	R Pelle	2	2	0
23	[illegible]	6	6	0
"	Mrs Fraser	2	2	0
27	[illegible]	2	2	0
	Miss Piggott	2	2	0
"	[illegible] (Due Tapp'd)	40	0	0
28	S Boyce Allan	9	9	0
30	Mr Hebden	24	3	0
July 1	[illegible]	£2	10	0
"	[illegible]	2	2	0
4	Abraham Stephens	61	15	0
"	Mrs Somerville	2	2	0
8	[illegible]	43	9	2
9	Mrs Briggs	5	0	0
10	Mrs Perkins	5	0	0
11	Capt [illegible]	21	0	0
	Madday Co	20	12	6
		£2408	7	11

Bill Sent.	NAME.	Amount Charged.	Amount Paid.	When Paid.
July 12th.	Forward	£ 2408 7 11		
13	[illegible]		2 2 0	
"	[illegible]		2 2	
"	Messrs Budd		2 2 0	
16	Ch[illegible] (S. K. H.		25 0 0	
19	[illegible]		102 10 4	
22	[illegible]		5 5 0	
24	[illegible]		3 3 0	
"	[illegible]		5 0 0	
"	[illegible]		21 0 0	
25	[illegible]		1 5 7	
26	[illegible]		2 2 0	
"	[illegible]		3 3 0	
26	[illegible]		3 -	
27	[illegible]		2 2 0	
"	[illegible]		2 2 0	
31	[illegible]		30 14 2	
"	[illegible]		2 2 0	
"	Miss Poore		2 2 0	
"	Hall Carter -		2 2 0	
"	[illegible]		5 5 0	
Aug. 1st	[illegible]		21 0 0	
" 3	[illegible]		2 2 0	
" 4	[illegible]		2 2 0	
	Miss Field		2 2 0	
	[illegible]		2 2 0	
	[illegible]		2 2 0	
	[illegible]		5 0 0	
"	Mrs Sh Dawson		2 2 0	
		£ 2672 6 5		

Rec. Sin.	NAME.	Amount Charged	Amount Paid	When Paid
			£2672 6 3	
Aug 6	[illegible]		3 3 0	
"	W. M. Tarleton		2 2 0	
"	Mrs Elliott		2 2 0	
"	Miss Dillon		2 2 0	
"	Mrs W. Smith		2 2 0	
	Exp. Smith Dep. to Dublin		98 17 5	
24	Chairmen's Fees		25 0 0	
"	Biggerdale		2 2 0	
27	Mrs Walker		2 2 0	
28	Mrs Woods		2 2 0	
29	Mr Russell		2 2 0	
2	"		2 2 0	
1	Mrs Tallerman		4 4 0	
"	Mrs Parrish		3 3 0	
	Bill Insurance		37 7 5	
Sept 1	Mrs Mrs Leigh		2 2 0	
"	Mrs Standage		2 2 0	
5	" de Passavant		2 2 0	
6	Mrs Wyndham		2 2 0	
	Mrs Bendall		2 2 0	
8	Bruce Delaney		340 0 0	
9	Mr Burns		2 2 0	
"	Capt Young		5 5 0	
12	Mrs Eglinton		15 0 0	
	Mr Carlton		2 0 0	
13	Mrs Lumley		2 0 0	
19	Commissariat Stores		11 2 7	
0			£3207 9 0	

Cash Account.

Bill Sent.	NAME.	Amount Charged.	Amount Paid.	When Paid.
Sept. 10	Forward	£3264	9	
"	Sams & Summerfield (Hall		1 6	0
22	Mr Caudwell		15 15	0
"	Mrs Rudge		2 2	0
"	[illegible]		3 0	0
25	Rev Rosenworthy		2 2	0
"	Mrs George		2 2	0
27	Mr Vicars		10 0	0
29	H. W. Jones		2 2	0
"	Mrs Bradshaw		42 0	0
Oct. 14	Mrs Ladenburg.		116 0	0
"	Mrs Bullen		2 2	0
"	Mrs Barden		200 0	0
"	Insurance		62 10	0
14	Ch. Ch. (23)		25 0	0
"	Com. Bank		43 9	2
"	McKay Cable		20 0	0
20	Mrs Odell		11 11	0
24	[illegible] & Sons N.R		95 3	7
Nov 10	Mrs Duffy Rochester		20 0	0
11	Gas Co		25 0	0
13	Appleton & Co Bottl		98 18	0
"	Imp Bank		98 17	0
15	Mrs Newman		30 0	0
16	Mrs Lowman		5 0	0
23	Ch. Guild [illegible]		5 0	0
29	Gt Nth		1 6	9
Dec 2	Bk of Auckland		51 7	9
		£4258	3	0

Bill Sent.	NAME.	Amount Charged.	Amount Paid.	When Paid.
2	Forward	£	£ 4 2 5 0	
20	~~Miss Rutherford~~		~~57 0 0~~	
21	Presentation Fees 1906		47 0 0	
21	C.R. Ivens (Dunsville)		65 10 0	
	Mrs Ridgeway		0 0 0	
	Miss Rutherford		2 0 0	
	Mrs Coles P.P.			
	Miss Allen			0
			£ 4 4 0 0	0

Bill Sent.	Name.	Amount Charged.	Amount Paid	When Paid.

Cash Account.

Bill Sent.	NAME.	Amount Charged.	Amount Paid.	When Paid.

Bill Sent.	Name.	Amount Charged.	Amount Paid.	When Paid.

Cash Account. 18

BILL SENT.	NAME.	AMOUNT CHARGED.	AMOUNT PAID	WHEN PAID

Bill Sent.	NAME	Amount Charged.	Amount Paid.	When Paid.

	NAME.	AMOUNT CHARGED	AMOUNT PAID.	WHEN PAID

Bill Sent.	NAME.	Amount Charged.	Amount Paid.	When Paid.
April 11	Mrs Parrish		£ 2	
" "	J. & R. & R.		9 5	
	Hall Dining Room		5 5	
" "	Mrs E.E. Jackson		25 00	
" "	Mrs S. Smith		5 5	
June	Mrs Lowe. Very Rd		10 0	
Mrs	Scott		10 0	
"	Mr Rees		5 0	
"	Mrs Rees		20 0	
"	Mrs Wm Tomb-		20 0	

All

All Cheques, Cash, Drafts &c. received during the year ended March 31st

No.	NAME.	AMOUNT CHARGED.	AMOUNT PAID.	WHEN PAID.
	Receipts 1909			
1	Surplus	£	62 10	
6	Dom Rec		6 0	
5	Mrs Allen		5 0	
3	Allen Sandfield		3	
11	Meeting Cattle		20 0 0	
11	Daly 100 paid		5 5 0	
12	Mrs Thompson		12 0 0	
20	Church		2 0 0	
25	[illegible]		2 0 0	
28	[illegible]		[illegible]	
	[illegible]			
2	Mrs Richardson		5 5 0	
3	Mrs Stewart		5 0 0	
4	Mr Wolfheimer		5 0 0	
7	Councils Telephone		5 5 0	
11	Mrs Cummins		3 3 0	
11	Chas Galt		52 10 0	
15	Cons. Gas		25 0 0	
2	Imp Bank		98 17 9	
4	Dr Hunter		57 7 5	
10	Mrs Johnson		10 0 0	
11	Mrs Crump		20 0 0	
11	[illegible]		20 0 0	
	[illegible]			
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	
27	Dom Rec		45 0 0	
	Mrs Dr Merritt (Bechtel)		105 0 0	
10	H H Harris		20 0 0	
"	Cons. Cable		20 0 0	
"	Gas		25 0 0	

Bill Sent.	Name.	Amount Charged.	Amount Paid.	When Paid
	Lectures for Baltimore	1806		
1	The Ewelme Hospital & chapel			
2	The Bodleian			
3	Christ church. Oxford			
4	Gabriel Naudeus			
5	Thomas Fuller			
6	Ulrich von Hutten.			
7	" relating to Mechanics			
8	" " "			

To my Sum 40

			50
Mrs Cassatt	Paris	2 Pictures	10
Mr Wm	Ny		10
Mr Oram	Wales		10
Mr Swinburne			100
Col.	Box for		500

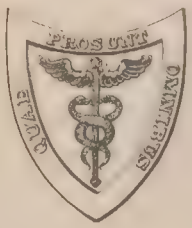
THE

PRACTITIONER'S

VISITING-LIST

1909

THIRTY PATIENTS PER WEEK



PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK

LEA & FEBIGER

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HOW TO KEEP ACCOUNTS.

1. Keep your visiting list in such a way that you can fully explain it
2. Transfer a record of your services at short intervals to a ledger, stating the items.

HOW TO KEEP THE VISITING LIST.

ENTER the names in the proper columns, and, in case of a new patient, the address (or husband's or parent's name and address) in the right hand page under the head of "Memoranda." Under the proper date make a little dot • in lead pencil for a visit *to be paid*, and if at a special hour, write this down: 10 A. M. When a visit is paid make a diagonal stroke in ink, /. When several visits are paid a series of strokes, ////, may be made, or one with a little star */, and in the memorandum column the number of visits, "*4 visits." may be written in. A night visit should be marked *N*. For an expected office case a small circle in lead pencil, ○, should be made, and when the patient has come a diagonal stroke in ink, ϕ. For a consultation write *C*, and in the "Memoranda" "Consultation with Dr. ——" (whoever asked you in consultation). When you *call* a consultant mark the visit *, and in the "Memoranda" column write "* Dr. —— in consultation." A confinement case may be marked *Cf.*, and anything special noted in column for memoranda. A vaccination should be marked *V*.

SIGNS.

•	*Visit to be made.*
/	*Visit made.*
••	*Second Visit to be made same day.*
//	*Second Visit made.*
N	*Night Visit.*
○	*Office Visit expected.*

ϕ	*Office Visit.*
C	*Consultation (when you are the consultant).*
Cf.	*Confinement Case.*
V	*Vaccination.*
*	*Refers to a special note in column headed "Memoranda."*

DENTITION.

THE first teeth usually appear at about the seventh month, but they may be cut earlier or later without any presumption of disease. The first or temporary set of teeth numbers twenty, and appears approximately as follows (the numbers indicate months):

Molars.	Canine.	Incisors.	Canine.	Molars.
24—12	18	9—7—7—9	18	12—24

The permanent teeth appear about as follows (the numbers indicate years):

Molars.	Bicuspids.	Canine.	Incisors.	Canine.	Bicuspids.	Molars.
25—13—6	10—9	11	8—7—7—8	11	9—10	6—13—25

TO FIND DAY OF CONFINEMENT.

COUNT backward three months from the last day of menstruation, and add one year and seven days to the date thus reached. It should never be forgotten that an exact reckoning of the date of confinement is impossible, errors of one or two weeks being sometimes made.

THERMOMETRIC SCALES.

To convert Degrees of the Centigrade Scale into those of Fahrenheit: Multiply the number of the former by 9 and divide by 5; if the temperature was above the freezing-point (0°), add 32°; if it was below the freezing-point, subtract the result from 32°.

To convert Degrees of the Fahrenheit Scale into those of Centigrade: If the temperature be above the freezing-point (32°), subtract 32; if it be below the freezing-point, subtract the number from 32; then multiply the remainder by 5 and divide by 9.

In taking temperatures, the thermometer should always be used in the same situation (axilla, mouth, etc.), and left in for the same length of time (from five to seven minutes). It is important also, in keeping a record or making a report, to state the situation of the thermometer.

ORDINARY WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Troy, or Apothecaries', Weight.

20 grains (gr.)	= 1 scruple (ʒ)	= 20 grains.
3 scruples	= 1 drachm (ʒ)	= 60 "
8 drachms	= 1 ounce (ȝ)	= 480 "
12 ounces	= 1 pound (℔)	= 5760 "

Wine, or Apothecaries', Measure.

60 minims (♏)	= 1 fluidrachm.
8 fluidrachms (fldr.)	= 1 fluidounce.
16 fluidounces (floz.)	= 1 pint.
2 pints (O)	= 1 quart.
4 quarts	= 1 gallon (Cong.) = 231 cubic inches.

Linear Measure.

12 lines = 1 inch.

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

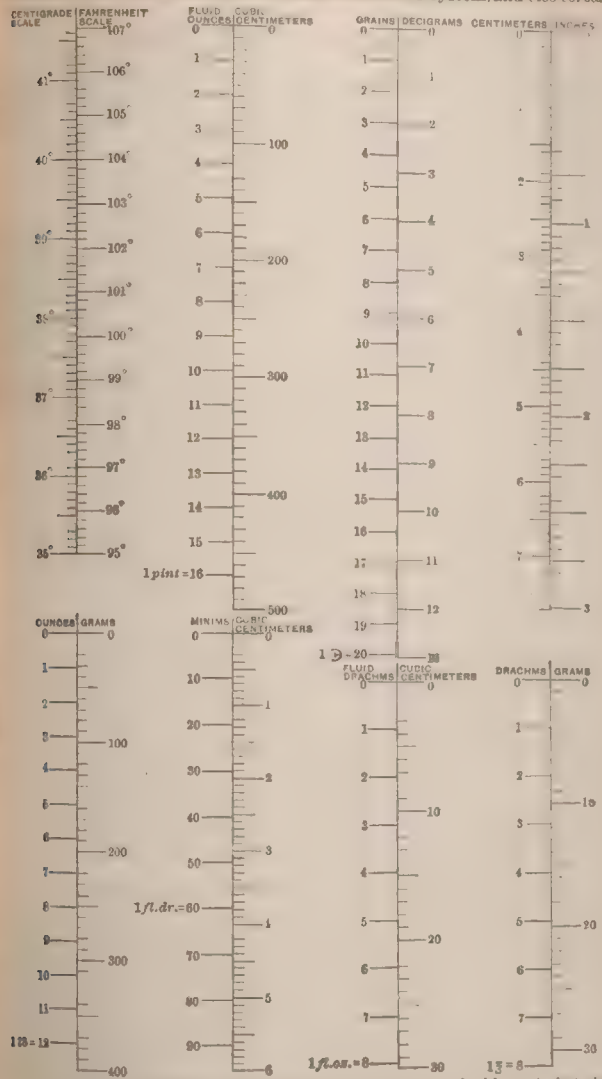
THIS system gets its name from the meter, which is the unit of linear measure. It is equal to 39.370432 inches, or a little over three and one-quarter feet.

The gram is the unit of weight, and is equal to 15.432 grains (Troy).

The liter is the unit of solid or fluid measure, and is equal to 1.0567 quarts.

The names of the higher weights and measures are formed by prefixing to the name of the unit the Greek terms Deka, Hecto, Kilo, and Myria. The names of the fractional weights and measures are formed by prefixing to the name of the unit the Latin terms deci, centi, milli.

COMPARATIVE SCALES, showing at a glance the exact equivalent of ordinary weights and measures in those of the Metric System, and *vice versa*.



The equivalents of fractions, whether large or small, may be found with great nicety by these scales. For instance, ¼ grain = ¼ of the metric equivalent of 7 grains, and 1-200 grain = 1-4000 of the metric equivalent of 20 grains. This method is, of course, reversible.

EXAMINATION OF THE URINE.

No clinical investigation is complete without careful and repeated examination of the urine, microscopically as well as chemically. The most important matters to be considered are—

1. Quantity passed in a given time. 2. Appearance (color, transparency, turbidity, etc.). 3. Odor. 4. Reaction (acid or alkaline). 5. Specific gravity. 6. Proportion of urates. 7. Proportion of phosphates. 8. Absence or presence of albumin, and quantity if present. 9. Absence or presence of sugar, and quantity if present. 10. Character of the sediment microscopically.

For ordinary examinations a sample of the first urine passed in the morning is best. It is sometimes necessary to examine in addition a sample specimen taken from the entire quantity passed during twenty-four hours. At other times it is important to examine that passed at stated periods after meals.

1. *Quantity.*—Instruct the patient to throw away the urine passed at a noted hour, and to collect in one vessel all passed subsequently for twenty-four hours up to the same hour of the following day. This quantity is to be accurately measured. The normal quantity is from 40 to 50 fluid ounces. Variations occur within normal limits from excessive or insufficient drinking of water, loss by perspiration, etc. Persistent excess (polyuria) or diminution (oliguria) is pathological. The quantity is increased in diabetes insipidus and diabetes mellitus, in chronic nephritis, and, temporarily, in emotional states, including hysteria. The quantity is diminished in acute nephritis, in the last stages of chronic nephritis, in lithemia, in renal insufficiency, in conditions characterized by feebleness of the heart, in Asiatic cholera, in yellow fever, in acute intestinal obstruction, and in febrile conditions generally.

2. *Appearance.*—Normal urine is of an amber color and transparent. The color of the urine varies with its concentration, and may be altered by drugs. Rhubarb imparts a gamboge-yellow color to acid urine, a violet-red color to alkaline urine. Senna imparts a brownish, logwood a reddish, carbolic and gallic acids each a blackish tinge. Of the more important pathological changes, smokiness or redness is usually due to blood; a greenish-yellow or brownish tint usually indicates bile; a milky appearance is caused by that rare condition, chyluria. Urates and uric acid sometimes impart a bright orange-red tint that may be mistaken for blood. When blood is present, the corpuscles will be seen under the microscope, but there is a condition (*hemoglobinuria*) in which the coloring-matter of the blood, but not the corpuscles, passes into the urine. A special test is here necessary.

Normal urine may become turbid on standing. Nearly always a slight cloud of mucus will form, and urates may deposit on cooling, even when not in excess, if the urine is somewhat concentrated. Urine turbid when passed is pathological. Pus and mucus cause turbidity, the nature of which may be distinguished by microscopic examination. Chemically, pus may be detected by the addition of hydrogen dioxide, which causes effervescence from liberation of oxygen, or by allowing it to settle and adding liquor potassæ after pouring off the supernatant urine, when the pus becomes a ropy, viscid mass, easily recognized by its behavior upon attempting to pour it from the test-tube. Turbidity in an acid urine that

clears up on heating is due to urates. Turbidity, increased or unaffected by heat and cleared up by the addition of nitric acid, is caused by phosphates. Very pale, transparent urine, of high specific gravity, usually contains sugar; if of low specific gravity, and there is polyuria, it may be free from abnormal constituent or may contain sugar and likewise albumin.

3. *Odor.*—Urine has a typical odor, sometimes described as aromatic. If alkaline fermentation take place, the urine becomes ammoniacal. The ingestion of turpentine imparts an odor of violets. The urine of diabetes mellitus sometimes has a sweetish odor. The presence of acetone yields an odor resembling that of chloroform.

4. *Reaction* is to be ascertained soon after the passage of the urine by means of slips of litmus-paper, of which the blue is reddened if the secretion is acid, and the red is made blue if the secretion is alkaline; or by turmeric-paper, which is made brown if the secretion is alkaline. The total twenty-four hours' urine of a healthy person is acid. The urine may be alkaline a few hours after a meal, especially if large quantities of alkali have been taken, in cases in which the stomach has been washed out, and in cases of obstinate vomiting. Ammoniacal fermentation will give an alkaline reaction to urine.

5. *Specific Gravity.*—This is ascertained by means of a special form of hydrometer called a urinometer. Normal specific gravity is about 1018 or 1020. Increased specific gravity (1025 or more) indicates excess of solid matters; if the quantity is scanty, usually these are urates or phosphates, or both; but if the quantity is excessive sugar is usually present. If the specific gravity is low (1010 or less), albumin may be suspected.

6. *Urates and Uric Acid.*—In addition to the high specific gravity and turbidity clearing on heat, as already mentioned, urates and uric acid may be detected by examination of the sediment under the microscope. When urates and uric acid only are present, the urine is usually acid, but urates and phosphates may be present together in a faintly acid, neutral, or alkaline urine. Free uric acid is (practically) always abnormal, and urates in noticeable quantity may usually be considered excessive, but only exact quantitative determination of the entire amount passed in twenty-four hours can make this certain.

7. *Phosphates.*—The proportion of phosphates may be roughly ascertained by adding to some urine in a test-tube half its bulk of a solution of caustic potash (1 : 8), and gently warming the mixture. If the deposit which forms is deeper than ¼ of an inch in a test-tube ¾ of an inch in diameter, containing the mixture to a height of 2 inches, the phosphates are in excess. If much less, they are below normal. Turbidity of the urine which is cleared up by the addition of a little acetic acid is to be set down to an excess of phosphates, unless the urine is stale, when it may be due to alkaline decomposition.

8. *Albumin.*—Before testing for albumin or sugar, the urine should be filtered until perfectly clear. If alkaline, it must be acidulated by adding a drop or two of acetic acid. The most delicate of the reliable tests for albumin is to gently heat to the boiling-point the upper portion of a test-tube about half filled with urine. A resulting cloudiness is due to albumin or phosphates. The addition of a few drops of *acetic acid* will clear up the turbidity due to phosphates, but will not affect that due to albumin.

Heller's test is best performed by putting about 1 inch of nitric acid in a

test-tube, and by means of a pipette allowing a few drops of the filtered urine slowly to trickle down the side of the inclined test-tube, and to lie upon the acid. A more or less white and opaque ring or cloudiness, due to coagulation of the albumin, will form at the junction of the two fluids. The ring may appear at once or develop slowly; hence the test-tube containing the urine and acid should be allowed to stand for about ten minutes before a negative result is recorded.

8. *Sugar.* The presence of sugar in quantities sufficient to have any pathological significance may be detected by *Boettger's test*, which consists in placing in a test-tube about a drachm each of filtered urine and liquor potassæ, and adding a minute quantity of subnitrate of bismuth. If sugar be present, prolonged boiling will cause a precipitate of metallic bismuth, forming a black deposit at the bottom of the test-tube. A grayish precipitate may be caused by substances other than sugar. The result of the bismuth test is to be corroborated by *Trommer's test*. To the urine alkalinized with potassium hydroxide is added drop by drop a ten-per-cent. solution of copper sulphate until a slight precipitate persists. The occurrence of a yellowish or reddish precipitate of copper oxide on the application of gentle heat indicates the presence of sugar in quantity more than a trace. The reaction will also take place in from six to twenty-four hours without the application of heat.

To determine the *quantity* of sugar, *Fehling's solution* is usually employed. 34.64 grams of pure crystallized copper sulphate are dissolved in pure water, and the solution is made up to 500 c.c. 100 c.c. of sodium hydroxide of a sp. gr. of 1.34 and 175 grams of powdered Rochelle salt are dissolved in 400 c.c. of water, and the solution is also made up to 500 c.c. The two solutions are best kept in separate well-stoppered, dark-colored bottles. For use equal parts are mixed as required. Every 10 c.c. of Fehling's solution requires 5 centigrams of glucose to reduce it completely. The test is best made by placing in a porcelain capsule 5 c.c. each of the two solutions, adding sufficient distilled water to make 50 c.c., and boiling. If no change of color should occur, the test may be proceeded with: 1 part of the urine to be tested having been added to 9 parts of distilled water, this diluted urine is now permitted to slowly flow from a burette into the liquid in the capsule, or is added drop by drop until all the blue color has disappeared. The quantity necessary to effect this may be measured in grams (g) or drops (d). To ascertain the percentage of sugar the following formula may be used:

$$\frac{50}{g} \text{ or } \frac{772}{d} = \text{percentage.}$$

Quantity by the Fermentation Process.—Take specific gravity and record it. Place 8 ounces of urine in a pint bottle, add a piece of compressed yeast about the size of a walnut, insert a perforated cork, and place the bottle in a warm place (86° to 90° F.) for four or five hours or longer. Then allow the urine to cool, and again take sp. gr. Each degree of loss of sp. gr. represents about one grain of sugar to the ounce, or the total number of degrees lost multiplied by 0.23 will give the sugar percentage.

If sugar be found, frequent examinations must be made for

Acetone.—To the urine or a distillate thereof is added tincture of iodin or compound solution of iodin and then sufficient ammonia to form a deep-black precipitate. This disappears gradually in the presence of acetone and is replaced by a yellowish precipitate of iodoform, which is

recognizable by its odor and by appearing microscopically as made up of six sided tables or stars. After this, examination must be made for

Diacetic Acid.—Solution of chloride of iron is slowly added to the urine; the phosphates thus precipitated are removed by filtration; and more iron chloride is added. If a Bordeaux-red color results part of the urine is boiled and part heated with sulphuric acid and extracted with ether. If the boiled urine gives no reaction with the iron solution, or only a slight coloration, while the iron-chloride reaction with the ethereal extract fades within twenty-four or forty-eight hours, and if acetone is present (see above), we may conclude that the very grave condition of *diaceturia*, a forerunner of diabetic coma, exists.

10. The character of the microscopic sediment is always of great significance. This part of the examination requires special instruction

IMPORTANT INCOMPATIBLES.

Acacia (gum), with alcohol, iron, lead-water, and mineral acids.

Acids (mineral), with alkalies and relatively weak salts of other acids, such as bromides, chlorides, and iodides.

Alkalies, with acids and with relatively weak salts.

Antipyrin and antifebrin should be given with alcohol or water only.

Arsenic, with tannic acid, salts of iron, and lime and magnesia.

Bitter infusions and tinctures, with salts of iron and lead.

Bromides, with acids, acid salts, or alkalies.

Calomel, with antipyrin, alkalies, lime-water, salts of iron and lead, and iodide of potassium.

Camphor (spirit of), with water.

Carbonates, with acids and acid salts.

Chloral, with cyanides.

Chlorides, with silver salts, lead salts, and alkalies.

Chloroform (except in minute quantity), with water.

Corrosive sublimate, with alkalies, lime-water, salts of iron and lead, iodide of potassium, albumin, gelatine, and vegetable astringents. (It may, however, be advantageously combined with tincture of the chloride of iron and liq. acidi arsenosi, or with iodide of potassium.)

Digitalis, with iron and preparations containing tannic acid.

Iron (salts), with anything containing tannic acid. Tincture of the chloride of iron, with alkalies, carbonates, mucilages, and preparations containing tannic acid.

Mucilages, with acids, iron salts, and alcohol.

Potassium chlorate (and potassium permanganate) should not be rubbed up with tannic acid or other organic oxidizable substance.

Potassium (iodide of), with all strong acids and acid salts. (See Corrosive Sublimate.)

Spirit of nitrous ether, with antipyrin, sulphate of iron, tincture of guaiacum, and most carbonates.

Vegetable preparations holding tannic acid, with salts of iron and lead.

Alkaloids are precipitated or destroyed by tannic acid, alkalies, iodin or iodides, and chlorinous compounds.

ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION (Sylvester's Method).

FREE the body from any clothing that binds the neck, chest, or waist; turn it over upon the face for a moment, thrusting a finger into the mouth and sweeping it round, to bring away anything that may have gotten in or accumulated there. Then lay the body flat on the back, with something a few inches high under the shoulders, so as to cause the neck to be stretched out and the chin to be carried from the chest. Draw the tongue well forward out of the mouth and let it be held by an assistant. (If there be no one to do this, a pencil or small stick may be thrust across the mouth on top of the tongue and back of the last teeth, to keep the mouth open and the tongue out of the throat.) Place yourself on your knees behind the head, seize both arms near the elbows and sweep them round horizontally, away from the body and over the head till they meet above it; give a good, strong pull, and keep it up for a

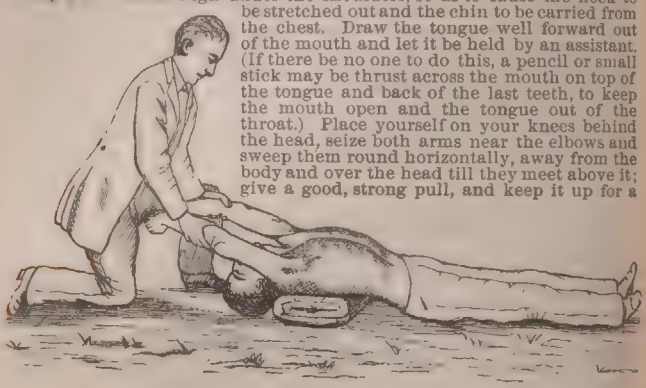


FIG. 1.

few seconds. After this return the arms to their former position alongside the chest, and make strong pressure for a few seconds against the lower ribs, so as to drive the air out of the chest and effect an act of expiration. Rhythmic traction of the tongue may also be practised.

This plan, regularly carried out, will make about 16 complete acts of respiration in a minute. It should be kept up for a long time, and not abandoned until the heart has ceased to beat. It should be remembered that cessation of the pulse at the wrists amounts to nothing as a sign of death; for life may be present when only a most acute ear can detect the sounds of the heart. In a moderately thin person deep pressure with the finger-ends just below the lower end of the breastbone may sometimes reveal pulsation in the aorta when it cannot be found anywhere else.

FIG. 2. .

TABLE OF ERUPTIVE FEVERS.

Disease.	Manner of Invasion.	Characteristics of Eruption.	Course of Disease.
Scarlatina (Scarlet fever).	Usually sudden; chilliness; high fever; rapid pulse; flushed face; convulsions or coma; sore throat; "strawberry tongue." Incubation: a few hours to a few days.	Appears very early, often on second day. First on neck and chest. May become universal. May be only about joints and very trifling. Bright scarlet; punctate. Followed by desquamation; skin burning hot; sometimes itches.	Progresses steadily and rapidly. Temperature rises to 104°–106°. Defervescence gradual. Coma a dangerous sign. Albumin in urine common, and often true desquamative nephritis. Dur.: wk. or 10 dys.
Rötheln (German measles).	Usually unsuspected. Slight fever or none; mild catarrhal symptoms; vomiting; slight sore throat; enlargement of cervical lymphatic glands almost always present. Incubation: 2 to 3 wks.	Appears early. Often first symptom noted, first on face and neck, then on trunk. Rosy papules scattered or clustered. Fades in one part and appears in another. Lasts about three days.	Usually mild. Disappears gradually. Duration: week or 10 days.
Varicella (Chicken-pox).	Usually unsuspected. Slight fever or none, slight malaise or none. Incubation: about 2 weeks.	Appears early. Usually on chest and shoulders, then on body and limbs and face. Distinct, clear, shot-sized vesicles; sometimes with distinct areola and even umbilicated; appear in successive crops; usually few in number.	Usually mild. Vesicles disappear by drying up. May form pus and leave pits. Duration: about a week.
Variola (Smallpox).	Usually sudden: chill; high fever; rapid pulse; violent pain in head and back, debility; mucous membranes often involved. Temperature falls with appearance of rash. Incubation about 12 days.	Appears on third or fourth day; first on face and spreads over whole body and limbs in a day or two. Fine shot like papules; then vesicles; then umbilicated pustules, about eighth day developing adherent crusts; well-marked areola. Intense itching. Peculiar odor.	Symptoms grow worse as pustules mature. Often severe constitutional disturbance. Great restlessness and desire to scratch the eruption. Defervescence gradual and slow. May be interrupted or exacerbate. Crusts fall off, and often leave deep pits (pocks). Duration: about 3 weeks.
Morbilli (Measles).	Generally sudden: chilliness or even convulsions; moderate fever; lachrymation; catarrh of respiratory passages; bronchitis. Temperature rises with appearance of rash. Incubation: 2 wks.	Appears about fourth day; first on face, and spreads to body and limbs. May be limited; usually almost universal. Consists of rosy papules, arranged in parts of circles (crescentic); appears sometimes in successive crops.	Usually mild and regular. Temperature may be high from complications. Lasts about a week. Recovery rapid. Duration: week or 10 days.

POISONS AND ANTIDOTES.

THE following table contains suggestions for the proper treatment of those forms of poisoning most likely to occur. Though brief, they are all that will be needed to prompt the physician's memory:

POISON.	TREATMENT.
Nature unknown	Provoke repeated vomiting; Give bland liquids: Stimulate, if necessary; keep up breathing.
Acids— Sulphuric, Nitric, Hydrochloric, Oxalic,	Give an alkali (soap, soda, and whitewash usually at hand); limewater; magnesia: Provoke vomiting; avoid stomach-pump; Give ice cream and bland fluids; Secure rest; relieve pain by opium; Stimulate, if necessary; Feed by enema.
Hydrocyanic Acid and *Potassium Cyanide*	Stomach-pump or emetic; Stimulate; potassium permanganate; Give dilute ammonia-water—by intravenous injection, if necessary; chlorine-water; Cold affusions; Give atropine, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$, hypodermatically.
Carbolic Acid and *Creosote*	Give Epsom salts, dilute sulphuric acid; atropine, hypodermatically; Stomach-pump or emetics; White of egg; amyl nitrite; Stimulate; artificial heat.
Alkalies— Ammonia, Soda, Potash, Lye,	Give vinegar, lemon-juice, or orange-juice, or other acid or a fixed oil; Give bland liquids; Secure rest; relieve pain by opium; Stimulate, if necessary.
Arsenic— Paris green, Scheele's green, Fowler's solution,	Stomach-pump or emetics; Give hydrated oxide of iron or dialyzed iron and magnesium oxide; Give dose of castor oil; Secure rest; Stimulate, if necessary.
Acetate of Lead	Stomach-pump or emetics; Give Epsom salt or dilute sulphuric acid; Milk, raw eggs, and water; Morphine hypodermatically for pain; Potassium iodide to eliminate the drug.
Mercury, *Corrosive sublimate*, *Antimony*, *Tartar Emetic*,	Emetics; careful lavage; Give some infusion containing tannic acid: Give raw eggs and milk; bland liquids; Give dose of castor oil; Stimulate, if necessary.
Copper Salts	Give albumin (milk, raw eggs); yellow prussiate of potassium; Stomach-pump or emetics; Give bland fluids.
Phosphorus	Provoke vomiting by repeated five-grain doses of sulphate of copper; Potassium permanganate ($\frac{1}{2}$–$\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.); Give dose of magnesium oxide, but *no* oil.
Nitrate of Silver (lunar caustic)	Give strong salt and water; } repeat many Provoke vomiting; } times.
Iodine	Stomach-pump or emetics; Give gelatinized starch and water; Give bland fluids.

POISON.	TREATMENT.
Opium— Morphine, Laudanum, Paregoric, etc.,	Stomach-pump; emetic; potassium permanganate, by mouth; adrenalin; ammonia; hot strong coffee by the bowel; atropine, cocaine, or strychnine hypodermatically; oxygen-inhalations; artificial respiration; lingual traction
Chloral— Paraldehyde,	Stomach-pump or emetic; artificial heat; massage; stimulate; strychnine; amyl nitrite; artificial respiration.
Nux Vomica— Strychnine, Picrotoxin,	Stomach-pump or emetic; animal charcoal or tannic acid; bromide and chloral; amyl nitrite; chloroform by inhalation; artificial respiration.
Aconite— Veratrum viride,	Stomach-pump or emetic; stimulate; heat; atropine; artificial respiration.
Hemlock, *Toadstool,* *Tobacco, etc., etc.,*	Provoke vomiting and give a purge; tannic or gallic acid; Stimulate well; keep up breathing.
Belladonna or *Atropine,* *Hyoscyamus* or *Hyoscyamine,* *Duboisia* or *Duboisine,* *Stramonium* or *Daturine,*	Stomach-pump or emetic; stimulate; Enema hot strong coffee; artificial heat; morphine; pilocarpine; physostigmine; artificial respiration.
Alcohol	Stomach-pump or emetic; Give ammonia and water.
Decayed Meat or Vegetables	Provoke vomiting; wash out stomach; Give a purgative; give an enema; Give powdered charcoal and hydrogen dioxide.
Poisonous Gases— Carbonic acid or oxide, Sulphuretted hydrogen,	Fresh air; oxygen; Artificial respiration; Amyl nitrite or nitro-glycerin; Stimulation.

To provoke vomiting, warm water may be used, with or without ground mustard (℥ss to a pint of water), or ipecac (℥i of the powder or ℥ss of the syrup), or a finger may be thrust down the throat. It is best to give large quantities (a pint at a time) of warm water whenever vomiting is to be excited. The stomach-pump or simple siphon-tube, if accessible, is better. Apomorphine (gr. $\frac{1}{12}$–gr. $\frac{1}{6}$) subcutaneously is a reliable emetic.

Bland liquids are milk, raw eggs, some sort of oil, mucilage, barley-water, gruel, etc.

Stimulants are tea, coffee, whiskey, wine, etc., or ammonia and water. Of this last a teaspoonful in a teacupful of water will be enough for a dose. In making tea or coffee one must not wait to do it as if for the table, but mix hot water and the leaves or grounds, squeeze them well, stir together, and give the whole—leaves, grounds, everything.

Alkaline antidotes which are most likely to be at hand are ammonia and water (a tablespoonful in two teacupfuls of water), soap and water, lime, whiting, soda, chalk, tooth-powder, plaster, magnesia, white-wash, and even wood-ashes.

Acid antidotes most commonly accessible are vinegar and lemon-juice.

In giving an antidote it is well to remember that it is not always necessary to wait for it to dissolve, but that it may be stirred up in any fluid at hand (except oil), and swallowed immediately.

Antagonists are drugs which physiologically oppose the poison, as atropine to opium, chloral to strychnine, pilocarpine to atropine.

TABLE OF DOSES

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE NEW UNITED STATES PHARMACOPŒIA.

For hypodermatic use the dose should be *half* that used by the mouth.
For use by rectum the dose should be *twice* that used by the mouth.
Doses for Children.—Dr Young's rule: Add 12 to the age, and divide by the age to give the denominator of a fraction, the numerator of which is 1.

Example: For a child two years old, $\frac{12+2}{2}=\frac{1}{7}$; the dose should be $\frac{1}{7}$th that for an adult. In giving powerful medicines and opium still smaller doses must be used for children.

Remedies.	Grains or minims.	Grams or cubic centimeters.
Abstracta. (*See ext. fld. Double the dose.*)		
Acetanilidum (antifebrin)	2 — 7	0.13 — 0.5
Acetphenetidinum (phenacetin)	2—6	0.13 — 0.35
Acid, benzoic	5—15	0.32 — 1.
boric	5—10	0.32 — 0.65
camphoric (to check night-sweats)	15—30	1 — 2.
gallic	3 —60	0.2 — 4.
hydriodic dil.	10—60	0.6 — 4.
hydrobrom. dil.	10—60	0.6 — 4.
hydrochlor. dil.	5—20	0.3 — 1.3
hydrocyan. dil.	2 - 6	0.12 — 0.35
nitric. dil.	5—20	0.3 — 1.3
nitro-hydrochlor. dil.	5—20	0.3 — 1.3
phosphoric. dil.	5—30	0.3 — 2.
salicylic.	5—20	0.3 — 1.3
sulphuric. arom.	5—15	0.3 — 1.
sulphuric. dil.	5—30	0.3 — 2.
tannic	2 —10	0.13 — 0.65
Aconitina (white crystals)	$\frac{1}{300}$ — $\frac{1}{100}$	0.0002— 0.0003
Adonidin (heart-tonic)	$\frac{1}{10}$ — $\frac{1}{3}$	0.006 — 0.02
Adrenalin (vaso-constrictor) locally		1 : 10,000 to 1 : 1,1000
Agaricin (to check night-sweats)	$\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	0.008 — 0.015
Aloinum	$\frac{1}{8}$ — 3	0.008 — 0.2
Alumen (as astringent)	2 10	0.13 — 0.65
Ammonii benzoas	10 —20	0.65 — 1.3
bromid.	5 30	0.32 — 2.
carb.	3—10	0.2 — 0.65
chlorid.	10—30	0.65 — 2.
iodid. *vel* valer.	2 —15	0.13 — 1.
Amyl nitris (inhaled or internally)	2 5	0.1 — 0.32
Amylene hydrate (hypnotic)	10 —60	0.6 — 4.
Antimon. et pot. tart.; diaph.	$\frac{1}{20}$ — $\frac{1}{10}$	0.003 — 0.006
et pot. tart.; emetic	1 2	0.06 — 0.13
Antipyrine	2—15	0.13 — 1.
Apiol	5 10	0.3 — 0.6
Apomorph. hydrochlor.	$\frac{1}{30}$ — $\frac{1}{10}$	0.002 — 0.006
Argenti nitras	$\frac{1}{6}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.01 — 0.032
oxidum	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2	0.032 — 0.13
Argentol	2 15	0.13 — 1.
Argyrol	$\frac{1}{4}$ -2	0.0016— 0.013
Arseni bromidum *vel* iodidum	$\frac{1}{60}$ — $\frac{1}{10}$	0.001 — 0.004
trioxidi (arsenous)	$\frac{1}{60}$ — $\frac{1}{50}$	0.001 — 0.003
Asaprol (locally 2%), internally	5—20	0.3 — 1.3

Remedies.	Grains or minims.	Grams or cubic centimeters
Aspirin	5—10	0.32 — 0.6
Atropine sulphas	1/128 — 1/64	0.0005 — 0.002
Auri et sodii chlorid.	1/32 — 1/8	0.002 — 0.008
Barii chlorid.	1/2 — 5	0.032 — 0.3
Benzonaphthol	2—10	0.13 — 0.65
Beta-naphthol	2—5	0.13 — 0.32
Bismuthi salicylas *vel* subgallas	5—20	0.32 — 1.3
subcarbonas *vel* subnitras	5—60	0.32 — 4
Bromoformum (in whooping-cough, etc.)	3—5	0.02 — 0.3
Butyl-chloral hydrate	5—10	0.32 — 0.65
Caffeina	1—5	0.065 — 0.32
Calcii chlorid. hydrat.	5—20	0.32 — 1.3
Camph. monobrom.	2—5	0.13 — 0.32
Cerii oxalas	1—10	0.065 — 0.65
Chloralformamidum (chloralamid)	15—60	0.2 — 4
Chloralose (hypnotic, sedative	3—15	1. — 1
Chloralum hydratum	3—20	0.2 — 1.3
Chloretone	10—20	0.65 — 1.3
Chloroformum	1—15	0.06 — 1.
Cinchonidina, and its salts	5—30	0.32 — 2
Citrophen	5—15	0.32 — 1
Cocaina (locally, 1 to 4% sol.) internally	1/16 — 1/2	0.004 — 0.032
Codeina	1/16—2	0.004 — 0.13
Colchicina	1/160 — 1/60	0.0006— 0.0013
Coniina, and its salts	1/160 — 1/60	0.0006— 0.0013
Copaiba	15—60	1. — 4.
Creolin (locally, 1/2 to 2% sol.), internally	1/2—5	0.03 — 0.3
Creosote valerate *vel* carbonate	3—30	0.2 — 2
Creosotum	1/4—20	0.032 — 1.3
Croton chloral	1—5	0.065 — 0.32
Cupri acetas	1/8—1/2	0.008 — 0.03
arsenis	1/100	0.0006
sulphas	1/16 — 1/4	0.004 — 0.015
Digitalinum	1/32 — 1/8	0.005 — 0.03
Digitalis	1/2—2	0.03 — 0.13
Dionin	1/4 — 1/2	0.015 — 0.032
Dormiol	5—15	0.32 — 1.
Duboisina, and salts	1/128 — 1/60	0.0005— 0.001
Elaterinum	1/60 — 1/12	0.001 — 0.005
Elaterium	1/16 — 1/4	0.004 — 0.016
Ergota	15—60	1 — 4
Ergotinum	2—8	0.13 — 0.5
Ethyl carbamate (urethane)	10—30	0.6 — 2
Ethyl iodidum (inhalation)	5—20	0.3 — 1.3
Euquinin	2—7	0.13 — 0.5
Europhen	1/2—2	0.16 — 0.13
Exalgin (analgesic: give with alcohol)	2—6	0.13 — 0.4
Extractum aconiti	1/12 — 1/4	0.005 — 0.015
aloes	1/2—5	0.03 — 0.3
bellad. foliorum	1/2 — 1/2	0.01 — 0.032
cannab. ind. (with caution)	1/8 — 1/2	0.004 — 0.032
cimicifugæ	1—5	0.06 — 0.3
colchici cormi	1/2—2	0.03 — 0.1
colocynthidis comp.	5—15	0.32 — 1
digitalis	1/4 — 1	0.008 — 0.065
ergotæ	1/2 — 15	0.032 — 1
euonymi	3—10	0.2 — 0.6
euphorbiæ piluliferæ	30—60	2. — 4
hæmatoxyli	10—30	0.65 — 2.
hyoscyami	1/2—2	0.032 — 0.13
ignatiæ	1/8 — 1/2	0.008 — 0.032
jalapæ	5—10	0.32 — 0.65
krameriæ	5—10	0.3 — 0.6

Remedies.	Grains or minims.	Grams or cubic centimeters.
Extractum nucis vomicæ	¼—½	0.008 — 0.032
opii	¼—1	0.008 — 0.06
physostigmatis	1/10—⅛	0.004 — 0.01
podophylli	¼—3	0.03 — 0.2
rhamni purshianæ	2—5	0.12 — 0.3
rhei	2—5	0.12 — 0.3
scopolæ	¼—½	0.01 — 0.02
stramonii	¼—⅛	0.015 — 0.03
sumbul	2—5	0.12 — 0.3
taraxaci	5—60	0.32 — 4.
Fel bovis purif.	5—10	0.32 — 0.65
Ferri arsen.	1/20—⅛	0.003 — 0.01
bromid.	1—5	0.065 — 0.32
cacodylatis	¼—1	0.016 — 0.065
carb. sacch.	2—15	0.13 — 1.
hypophosphis	5—10	0.32 — 0.65
iodidum sacch.	2—5	0.13 — 0.32
lactas	1—3	0.065 — 0.2
oxid. hydrat. cum magnes. (antidote to arsenic)	f℥ ¼—f℥ 1 frequently	16. —32.
pyrophosphas	1—5	0.065 — 0.32
sulphas	1—3	0.06 — 0.2
sulphas exsiccat.	½—2½	0.032 — 0.15
valer.	1—3	0.065 — 0.2
Ferrum dialys.	1—15	0.065 — 1.
reduct.	1—5	0.065 — 0.32
Fluidextractum aconiti	¼—2	0.03 — 0.12
apocyni	5—30	0.3 — 2.
belladonnæ radicis	1—2	0.06 — 0.12
berberidis	15—60	1. — 4.
cannabis indicæ	1—3	0.06 — 0.2
cimicifugæ	10—30	0.6 — 2.
cholchici seminis	2—5	0.12 — 0.3
conii	2—5	0.12 — 0.3
convallariæ	4—8	0.25 — 0.5
digitalis	1—2	0.06 — 0.12
ergotæ	30—60	2. — 4.
gelsemii	2—10	0.12 — 0.6
hyoscyami	5—16	0.3 — 1.
krameriæ	10—30	0.6 — 2.
lobeliæ	5—30	0.3 — 2.
nucis vomicæ	1—5	0.06 — 0.3
pilocarpi	30—60	2. — 4.
rhamni purshianæ	16—30	1. — 2.
rhamni purshianæ aromaticum	16—30	1. — 2.
sanguinariæ	1—5	0.06 — 0.3
scopolæ	1—3	0.06 — 0.2
senegæ	10—20	0.60 — 1.2
staphisagriæ	1—2	0.06 — 0.12
stramonii	1—3	0.06 — 0.2
viburni prunifolii	60—120	4. — 8.
Glandulæ suprarenales siccæ	1—5	0.06 — 0.3
thyroidiæ siccæ	1—5	0.06 — 0.3
Glyceritum ferri, quininæ et strychninæ phosphatum	16—30	1. — 2.
Guaiacol (internally)	¼—5	0.015 — 0.3
(topically)	10—60	0.6 — 4.
carbonas *vel* benzoas	2—10	0.13 — 0.65
valerate	2—10	0.12 — 0.65
Haffkine's prophylactic vaccine (subcutaneously)	15—75	1. — 5.
Heroin	1/12—¼	0.005 — 0.02
Hexamethylenamine (urotropin)	3—10	0.2 — 0.6

Remedies.	Grains or minims.	Grams or cubic centimeters.
Hydrarg. chlor. corros.	$\frac{1}{64}$ — $\frac{1}{16}$	0.001 — 0.006
chlor. mite	$\frac{1}{16}$ — 10	0.004 — 0.65
iodid. flav.	$\frac{1}{6}$ — 1	0.01 — 0.065
iodid. rubr.	$\frac{1}{80}$ — $\frac{1}{16}$	0.0013— 0.006
subsulphas flav., as emetic	2—5	0.13 — 0.35
c. creta	3—8	0.2 — 0.5
Hydrastina	$\frac{1}{4}$—1	0.016 — 0.06
Hydrastininæ hydrochloridum	$\frac{1}{4}$ — 1	0.016 — 0.065
Hydrogeni dioxid. (10 vol. sol.)	30 -120	2. — 8.
Hyoscinæ hydrobrom.	$\frac{1}{200}$ — $\frac{1}{70}$	0.0003— 0.0009
Hyoscyaminæ sulph.	$\frac{1}{200}$ — $\frac{1}{60}$	0.0003— 0.001
Ichthalbin	2—5	0.13 — 0.32
Ichthyol (locally, 10 to 50 %) (internally)	3—5	0.2 — 0.32
Infusum digitalis	f 3 1—f 3 4	4. —16.
Iodoformum	1—5	0.065 — 0.32
Iodol	$\frac{1}{6}$—$\frac{1}{4}$	0.01 — 0.032
Ipecacuanha { expect.	$\frac{1}{8}$ 1	0.01 — 0.065
Ipecacuanha { emet.	15—30	1. — 2.
Jalapa	15—30	1. — 2.
Lactophenin (antipyretic)	8—15	0.5 — 1.
Liq. ammon. acet.	f 3 2—f 3 8	8. —32.
arsen. et hydr. iod., potassii arsenit., sodii arsenatis. { *To be increased cautiously.*	1—5	0.06 — 0.3
sodii phosphatis	120—240	8. —16.
ferri chloridi	2—10	0.13 — 0.65
ferri dialys.	10—30	0.65 — 2.
potassii citrat.	f 3 2—f 3 4	8. —16.
Lithii benzoas *vel* bromid. *vel* salicylas	5—20	0.32 — 1.3
carb. *vel* citras	2—10	0.13 — 0.65
Magnesii carb.	15—60	1. — 4.
citr. gran.	3 2—3 8	8. —32.
Malakin (analgesic, antipyretic)	15—20	1. — 1.3
Mangani oxid. nigr.	1—5	0.065 — 0.32
Manganii hypophosphis	2—5	0.12 — 0.3
Massa copaibæ	5—30	0.32 — 2.
ferri carb.	5—15	0.32 — 1.
hydrarg.	1—15	0.065 — 1.
Mercurol	$\frac{1}{4}$—2	0.016 — 0.13
Methylthionine hydrochloride, methylene blue, with powdered nutmeg (malarial fever)	1—5	0.06 — 0.3
Mist. asafœtidæ	f 3 1—f 3 8	4. —32.
chloroformi	f 3 1 f 3 4	4. —16.
ferri et amm. acet.	f 3 1—f 3 4	4. —16.
glycyrrhizæ comp.	f 3 1 -f 3 4	4. —16.
magnes. et asafet.	f 3 1 f 3 4	4. —16.
rhei et sodæ	f 3 $\frac{1}{2}$—f 3 1	16. —32.
Morphina, and its salts	$\frac{1}{16}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	0.004 — 0.032
Morrhuol (derivative of cod-liver oil)	3—60	0.2 — 4.
Moschus	2—15	0.13 — 1.
Naphthalenum	1—3	0.06 — 0.2
Narceina	$\frac{1}{8}$—$\frac{1}{2}$	0.01 — 0.032
Nitro-glycerinum (*Trinitrin. Spts. Glycerylis trinitratis*), 1 % solution	{ gtt. 1. increased.	0.06, increased.
Oleoresina aspidii (filix mas)	15—60	1. — 4.
capsici	$\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	0.01 — 0.03
cubebæ	5—20	0.3 — 1.3
Oleum copaibæ	8 -15	0.5 — 1.
erigerontis	5—15	0.3 — 1.
eucalypti	5—10	0.3 — 0.6
gaultheriæ	3 10	0.2 — 0.6
phosporatum	1—3	0.06 - 0.2

Remedies.	Grains or minims.	Grams or cubic centimeters.
Oleum santali	10—30	0.06 — 2.
terebinthinæ	2—30	0.12 — 2.
tiglii	gtt. ¼—2	0.03 — 0.12
Opium pulvis (12% morphine)	½—2	0.008 — 0.13
Pancreatin	10—20	0.65 — 1.3
Paraldehyde	20—60	1.3 — 4.
Pelletierine tannate	3—5	0.2 — 0.3
Phenocoll hydrochloride	8—15	0.5 — 1.
Phenol (carbolic acid)	½—1½	0.032 — 0.1
Phenyl salicylate (salol)	5—20	0.3 — 1.2
Phosphorus	$\frac{1}{125}$ — $\frac{1}{60}$	0.0005— 0.0013
Physostigminæ sulphas	$\frac{1}{125}$ — $\frac{1}{60}$	0.0005— 0.0011
Picrotoxinum	$\frac{1}{60}$ — $\frac{1}{15}$	0.0011— 0.0065
Pilocarpina, and salts	$\frac{1}{64}$ — ½	0.001 — 0.032
Piperazin	15 (daily).	1. (daily)
Plumbi acetas	¼—3	0.032 — 0.2
Potassii acetas *vel* bicarbonas	15—60	1. — 4.
bitartras *vel* bromidum	8—60	0.5 — 4.
chloras	5—20	0.32 — 1.3
cyanidum	$\frac{1}{20}$—½	0.003 — 0.008
iodidum	5—60	0.32 — 4.
nitras	2—15	0.13 — 1.
permanganas	¼—5	0.032 — 0.32
Pulvis acetanilidi comp.	5—10	0.3 — 0.65
glycyrrhizæ comp.	30—60	2. — 4.
ipecac. et opii	5—15	0.32 — 1.
jalapæ comp.	10—60	0.65 — 4.
morphinæ comp.	5—15	0.32 — 1.
rhei comp.	5—60	0.32 — 4.
Resina copaibæ	2—10	0.13 — 0.65
euonymi	2—5	0.13 — 0.32
guaiaci	5—20	0.32 — 1.3
jalapæ	2—5	0.13 — 0.32
podophylli	$\frac{1}{12}$—$\frac{1}{6}$	0.005 — 0.032
scammonii	2—10	0.13 — 0.65
Resorcinol	2—5	0.13 — 0.32
Rheum	2—30	0.13 — 2.
Saccharin (benzosulphinidum)	¼—5	0.03 — 0.32
Salipyrin (antipyretic, antineuralgic)	8—15	0.5 — 1.
Salophen (antipyretic, antirheumatic)	5—20	0.32 — 1.3
Santoninum	¼—5	0.015 — 0.32
Scopolaminæ hydrobromidum	$\frac{1}{240}$ — $\frac{1}{100}$	0.00027 - 0.00064
Serum, antiplague (subcutaneously)	5—15 ♏	20. —60.
antipneumococcic "	5—10 ♏	20. —40.
antistreptococcic "	2½—8 ♏	10. —30.
antivenomous "	2½—5 ♏	10. —20.
Sodii arsenas	$\frac{1}{24}$—$\frac{1}{10}$	0.001 — 0.006
arsenas exsiccatus	$\frac{1}{120}$—$\frac{1}{50}$	0.0006 — 0.0032
benzoas	5—15	0.32 — 1.
boras *vel* bromidum	5—30	0.32 — 2.
hypophosphis	5—15	0.3 — 1.
iodidum	2—30	0.13 — 2.
nitris	1—5	0.065 — 0.32
phosphas	60—120	4. — 8.
salicylas	5—30	0.32 — 2.
Sodium cacodylate	¼—5	0.032 — 0.32
Somnal	30—45	2. — 3.
Sparteinæ sulph. (cardiant and diuretic)	¼—2	0.004 — 0.13
Spiritus ætheris nitrosi	$\frac{1}{15}$—2	0.004 — 0.13
æther. comp.	15—120	1. — 8.
ammoniæ arom.	15—120	1. — 8.
camphoræ	15—60	1. — 4.
chloroformi	5—30	0.32 — 2.
	15—60	1. — 4.

Remedies.	Grains or minims.	Grams or cubic centimeters.
Strontii lactas *vel* bromidum *vel* iodidum *vel* salicylas	5—30	0.32 — 2
Strophanthin	$\frac{1}{250}$—$\frac{1}{100}$	0.0002— 0.0004
Strychnina, and salts	$\frac{1}{64}$—$\frac{1}{30}$	0.001 — 0.0032
Stypticin (Cotarnin hydrochloride)	1—4	0.06 — 0.25
Sulphonethylmethane (trional)	5—20	0.3 — 1.2
Sulphonmethane (sulphonal)	5—20	0.3 — 1.2
Sulphur	3 ½—3 4	2. —16.
Syr. ferri iodidi	5—30	0.3 — 2
scillæ comp.	5—30	0.3 — 2
Tannalbin, Tannigen, Tannoform	5—15	0.32 — 1.
Terebene	5—15	0.3 — 1.
Terpin hydrate (tonic expectorant)	2—5	0.13 — 0.3
Tetanus antitoxin (subcutaneously)	75—300	5. —20
Tetronal (hypnotic)	15—60	1. — 4.
Theobrominæ et sodii salicylas (diuretic)	5—30	0.32 — 2.
Thymol	1—5	0.065 — 0.32
Tinct. aconiti	3—10	0.2 — 0.6
aloes	15—60	1. — 4.
asafœtidæ	30—60	2. — 4.
belladonnæ foliorum	2—15	0.12 — 1.
cannabis ind.	5—20	0.3 — 1.3
capsici	8—15	0.5 — 1.
cimicifugæ	30 - 60	2. — 4.
cinchonæ comp.	15—120	1. — 8.
colchici sem.	5—20	0.3 — 1.3
digitalis	3—15	0.2 — 1.
ferri chloridi	10—30	0.6 — 2.
gambir comp.	30—60	2. — 4
gelsemii	2—15	0.12 — 1.
guaiaci ammon.	30—60	2. — 4.
hydrastis	30—120	2. — 8
hyoscyami	5—30	0.3 — 2
ignatiæ	5—15	0.3 — 1
iodi comp.	5—15	0.3 — 1.
kino	15—120	1. — 8
lobeliæ	5—30	0.3 — 2
moschi	15—60	1. — 4.
nucis vomicæ	5—15	0.3 — 1
opii	2—15	0.12 — 1.
opii camph.	5—240	0.3 —16.
physostigmatis	5—15	0.3 — 1.
stramon.	5—10	0.3 — 1
strophanthi (cardiant and diuretic)	2—10	0.12 — 0.65
valer. ammon.	10—120	0.6 — 8.
veratr.	3—10	0.2 — 0.6
Uranium nitrate	5—10	0.32 — 0.65
Urea	20—60	0.32 — 4
Veronal	5—15	0.32 — 1.
Vin. antim. {expectorant and alterative	1—8	0.06 — 0.5
Vin. antim. {emet.	30—75	2. — 5
colchici seminis	5—15	0.3 — 1.
ergotæ	f 3 1—f 3 3	4. —12.
ipecac. {expect.	5—15	0.3 — 1.
ipecac. {emet.	f 3 2—f 3 6	8. —24
opii	5—15	0.3 — 1.
Zinci acet.	¼—2	0.032 — 0.13
oxid	1—5	0.06 — 0.3
phenosulphonas (sulphocarbolas)	1—5	0.06 — 0.32
phosphid	$\frac{1}{10}$—¼	0.006 — 0.01
sulphas {alterative	¼—6	0.015 — 0.4
sulphas {emetic	15—30	1. — 2.
valeras	¼—5	0.032 — 0.32

THERAPEUTIC REMINDERS.

Abscess.

Camphor and phenol locally, to abort.
Calcium sulphide. Cod-liver oil.
Hydrogen peroxide, 10 per cent. solution, to wash out.
Incision and antiseptic irrigation.
Iodoform gauze, packed, or oily solution of iodoform injected.
Iron. Quinine. Guaiacol.

Acidity.

Acids before meals.
Alkalies with or after meals.
Charcoal, silver, bismuth.

Acne.

Fowler's solution. Laxatives.
Hot-water face-bath, followed by sulphur ointment or lotion. Liver oil.
Blaud's pill. Calcium sulphide. Cod-

Adenitis.

Hydrated calcium chloride (gr. 5).
Ichthyol. Iodoform or iodoform-collodion, iodine ointment, tincture of iodine, kaolin poultice, locally.
Iron, syrup of the iodide, gtt. 5 to 30, in children.
Removal of gland. Guaiacol. Tonics.

Anæmia.

Arsenic and iron, singly or combined.
Beta-naphthol. Bitters, with iron.
Chloride of gold and sodium.
Creosote. Bone-marrow.
Hypophosphites with cod-liver oil.
Laxatives and mineral acids.
Massage. Mercury in syphilitic cases.
Oxygen by inhalation.
Nitro-glycerin to relax vessels.
Pepsin or pancreatin.
Quinine in malarial cases.
Syrup of phosphate of iron, peroxide of hydrogen (10 vol. solution), and glycerin, equal parts (f5ij in water).

Angina Pectoris.

Alcohol, when vascular relaxation.
Arsenic. Diet.
Ether, hypodermically during attack.
Iodides or salicylates.
Morphine, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$, hypodermically.
Nitrite of amyl, gtt. 5, from handkerchief during attack.
Nitrite of sodium or potassium, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5, thrice daily.
Nitro-glycerin, 1 to 20 drops of 1 per cent. solution, by mouth or hypodermically, p. r. n.

Apoplexy.

Croton oil, 1 drop in glycerin on tongue.
Elaterin, gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ in butter on tongue.
Massage and electricity contraindicated in inflammation.
Opium and calomel in meningitis.
Potassium iodide after attack.
Trephining in selected cases.
Venesection, if patient is full-blooded.
Veratrum viride or aconite, when venesection is impossible.

Asthma.

Adrenal gland.
Amyl nitrite inhaled. Arsenic.
Aspidospermin.
Belladonna, with morphine.
Brom des before retiring.
Coffee, strong black, in intervals.
Chloroform inhaled relaxes, liniment to chest prevents, spasm.
Fumes of potassium nitrate, with belladonna and stramonium.
Grindelia. Hyoscin. Tincture of lobelia. Ipecacuanha, to nausea.
Morphine, hypodermically.
Nitro-glycerin. Paraldehyde. Potassium iodid. Salicylates.
Euphorbia.
Sodium nitrite. Strychnine and atropine, hypodermatically.

Bed-sores.

Alum, with spirit of camphor and white of egg. Adhesive plaster.
Antiseptic wash, with iodoform.
Collodion. Iodoform collodion.
Glycerin, after washing and rubbing.
Soap plaster, after washing with bichloride solution, with iodoform.
Zinc ointment or dusting-powder.
Balsam of Peru, ointment.

Bright's Disease, Acute.

Rest in bed. Basham's mixture.
Cannabis indica, in hæmaturia.
Cups or leeches, over loins if urine scanty.
Digitalis, with squill or calomel, gradually increased, followed by infusion of juniper berries and cream of tartar.
Heat. Milk diet. Buttermilk.
Gallic acid and ergot, to control hæmaturia. Methylene-blue.
Pilocarpine hydrochlorate, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{15}$, hypodermically, for uræmia.
Saline diuretics and diaphoretics.

Bright's Disease, Chronic.

Chloride of gold and sodium.
Chloride of iron, in anæmia, to decrease albuminuria. Nitroglycerin.
Lithium salts, in gouty. Milk diet.
Mercuric chlor. Oxygen inhalations.
Potassium acetate, with juniper
Potassium iodide, gr. 5, thrice daily.
Sodium arsenite, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$, in gouty
Strontium lactate. Turkish baths.

Bronchitis.

Aconite in early stage.
Amber oil, to chest, in infants.
Ammonium carbonate, chloride, etc.
Balsams, to decrease secretion in chronic. Belladonna.
Codeine, when cough excessive.
Creosote, in chronic.
Dry cups, on each side of vertebræ, at sixth rib.
Eucalyptus oil, in later stages.
Ipecac, to promote secretion, as emetic when suffocation threatens.
Iodide of potassium. Myrtol.
Oxygen inhalations.
Senega, in chronic.
Strychnine, to stimulate respiration.
Terebene. Terpin hydrate, gr. v.
Turpentine liniment to chest
Vomiting (apomorphine) in capillary.

Burns (locally).

Boric acid. Carbolized sweet-oil.
Ichthyol ointment. Lead carbonate.
Lime-water, linseed oil. One per cent solution of picric acid locally.

Cholera Asiatica.

Beta-naphthol. Salol.
Calomel, initial large dose (gr. x); subsequent fractional doses (gr. $\frac{1}{2}$).
Enteroclysis (tannic acid enemata).
Hypodermatoclysis (subcutaneous infusion, 0.6 % saline solution).
Intravenous infusion. Hot baths.
Musk. Protective inoculation.
Stimulants.

Cholera Infantum.

Albumin-water or barley-water.
Castor oil, with paregoric.
Hot drinks, in collapse, with brandy.
Mustard or spice plaster, over belly.
Opiates, with utmost caution, if it all.
Rectal irrigation, hot or cold, according to temperature.
Salol or bismuth salicylate.
Pasteurized milk with pancreatin.

Cholera Morbus.

Castor oil, with laudanum.
Ipecac, rhubarb. Magnesium sulphate.
Morphine, hypodermically.

Chorea.

Arsenic, in ascending doses.

Chorea (*continued*).

Chloral. Cimicifuga, with iron.
Hot pack, for insomnia.
Quinine. Salicylates or iodides.

Colic.

Ascertain cause (may be appendicitis).
Asafœtida. Ether, internally.
Heat. Hyoscyamus. Morphine.

Colic, Hepatic.

Chloroform or ether, inhalations
Hot applications
Morphine, with atropine, hypodermically.
Sodium succinate as prophylactic
Phosphate of sodium

Conjunctivitis, Chronic.

Boric acid, wash (gr. 10 to ounce), cocaine, gr. 2, if no corneal ulcer, when salt, gr. 4, may be substituted.
Copper sulphate crystals or solution (gr. 1-8 to ounce).
Tannin glycerite (gr. x–xxx to ʒj).

Conjunctivitis, Purulent.

Atropine or eserine, if corneal ulcer.
Bichloride of mercury (1 to 7000), or boric acid (saturated solution) wash.
Hot compress, if cornea is threatened.
Ice compress, early.
Silver nitrate, stick or solution (gr. 10 to ounce), excess neutralized with salt solution.

Constipation.

Aloes and podophyllin.
Belladonna or hyoscyamus.
Cascara sagrada. Castor oil.
Colocynth, jalap, or senna. Diet.
Electrical applications. Enemata.
Glycerin, suppositories or enemata.
Gymnastics, riding, or massage
Phosphate of sodium, in rickets.
Salines, to unload bowels.
Soap suppositories.
Sulphur, if hemorrhoids present.
Phenolphthalein.

Convulsions of Children.

Rectal injection to unload bowel.
Syrup of ipecac freely as emetic and antispasmodic.
Chloral guardedly.
Bromides.
Hot mustard bath. Hot pack.
Chloroform by inhalation and very carefully in obstinate cases.

Croup, Membranous, and Diphtheria.

Boric acid with glycerin, locally.
Corrosive sublimate, gr. $\frac{1}{24}$, every 2 h., or calomel, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$, hourly.
Antitoxin. Emetics. Intubation
Hydrogen dioxide (spray, gargle, swab). Loeffler's solution (locally).

Croup. Membranous, and Diphtheria (*continued*).

Iron, tincture of chloride, locally and internally. Guaiacol (50 %), locally.
Lime-water or lactic acid solution by swab or in spray.
Oxygen inhalations. Atropine. Strychnine. Musk. Quinine.
Papayotin or trypsin, by swab or spray.
Steam and vapors from slaking lime.
Tracheotomy.

Croup, Spasmodic.

Amyl nitrite, inhalations
Belladonna, bromides, chloral, or opium.
Cold cloth around neck, and child in hot bath, air being moistened.
Enema.
Ipecac to nausea.
Spongio-piline or flannel, wet with hot water, to neck, covered with oil silk.
Treat rickets.

Cystitis, Acute.

Rest. Belladonna. Boric acid.
Cannabis indica.
Creolin, vesical wash (1 to 2 per cent.).
Hot compress over bladder.
Hot sitz-bath and enemata.
Laudanum, gtt. 30, to starch-water, oz. 2, in enema. Fl. ext. pichi.
Opium, belladonna, or iodoform suppository. Urotropin.

Cystitis, Chronic.

Alkaline and antiseptic irrigation.
Arbutin, gr. 3 to 5, or buchu.
Benzoic or boric acid.
Opium suppositories.
Potassium salts, except bitartrate.
Turpentine, oil of sandalwood, cubeb.
Irrigation with 5 to 20 per cent. argyrol solution.
Strychnine and cantharides, when vesical atony is great.

Delirium Tremens.

Capsicum and liquid food.
Chloral, with ammonium carbonate and coca. Hyoscine. Sulphonal.
Bromides. Morphine. Ethyl carbamate.

Diabetes Mellitus.

Antipyrin. Arsenic. Codeine, grs. 1–5.
Ergot or gallic acid, with opium.
Jambul. Pancreatic extract.
Iron, lactophosphates of lime and sodium, strychnine and astringents.
Lithium, with arsenic. Guaiacol. Salol.
Opium, oxygen, and H_2O_2. Levulose.
Purgatives, restricted diet, and regulated exercise. Salicylates. Sodium phosphate. Strontium bromide.

Diarrhœa.

Rest. Enema of salt solution.
Ammonium chloride, grs. 5.
Bismuth, with creasote.
Calomel, with a saline.
Camphor, in serous types.
Castor oil, with rhubarb or laudanum and sodium bicarbonate.
Chalk mixture, with kino and gambir
Charcoal, in acid and fermentative.
Chloroform, with astringents and opium. Digitalis. Strychnine
Copper sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$, with opium.
Ergot. Hæmatoxylon. Lime-water.
Mercury, with chalk. Milk-diet.
Naphthalin or beta-naphthol.
Nitric acid, with bitter tonic, in green diarrhœa of children.
Nitro-muriatic acid, or podophyllin.
Pepsin, with hydrochloric acid.
Phosphate of sodium, lime salts, and common salt, if rickets present
Rhubarb. Sulphuric acid, valuable in serous. Thymol, salol, and morphine.

Dropsy.

Recumbency.
Adonidin, sparteine, or strophanthus.
Calomel and caffeine. Cocaine.
Colocynth, compound extract.
Digitalis. Theobromine sodio-salicylate. Elaterium, in renal.
Hot-air bath.
Jalap, compound powder, with potassium bitartrate, in renal.
Magnesium sulphate, concentrated solution.
Pilocarpine, in renal dropsy.
Potassium iodide.

Dysentery.

Ergot, in bloody stools.
Antidysenteric serum.
Ice-water, injections.
Ipecac, in acute. Aromatic sulphuric acid.
Lead acetate, with opium and camphor. Magnesium sulphate.
Mercury bichloride, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$.
Nitro-hydrochloric acid
Peroxide of hydrogen and tannin, rectal injections. Potassium chlorate, rectal injections. Quinine enemata
Silver nitrate or argyrol, rectal injections (gr. 10 to 20 to ounce).

Dysmenorrhœa.

Antipyrin or acetanilide, in neuralgic.
Hot drinks. Fluidext. of viburnum.
Belladonna, suppository.
Camphor, with acetanilide or antipyrin.
Cannabis indica and gelsemium.
Hot sitz-bath, with turpentine stupe, and Dover's powder.
Iron, strychnine, and quinine, with rest and riding.

Dyspnœa.

Ammonium carbonate.
Arsenic, in emphysema.
Purgatives and diuretics, or bloodletting if uræmic.
Dry cupping over back.
Morphine. Nitrites.
Oxygen
Strychnine, with atropine.

Eclampsia.

Veratrum viride Thyroid extract.
Chloral and bromide, each 1 drachm, by rectum
Chloroform by inhalation.
Elaterium, gr. ½. Jalap.
Extraction of child.
Hot bath. Opium. Venesection.

Epididymitis.

[kaolin.
Guaiacol, topically. Cataplasm of
Ice-bags. Ichthyol. Iodide of potassium
Saturated solution of magnesium sulphate, locally.
Mercury and belladonna ointments, equal parts, or iodine, grs. 4, with lanolin, ounce 1, locally.
Strapping testicle.

Erysipelas.

Saturated solution of magnesium sulphate, locally.
Cataplasm of kaolin, locally.
Tincture of ferric chloride and quinine, internally.
Pilocarpine hydrochloride hypodermically, early to abort.

Epistaxis.

Acetic acid, adrenalin, locally.
Alum powder, pure or with starch.
Ergot, turpentine, hamamelis, or oil of erigeron, internally.
Hot-water and hot foot-bath, cold-water bags to dorsal vertebræ.
Ice applied to nose
Nitrate of silver stick to septal ulcer.
Plugging anterior and posterior nares.
Vinegar or lemon-juice, injected.

Fever.

Rest in bed.
Aconite. Alcohol.
Cold baths, coils, packs, sponging, ice-bags, etc.
Musk, by rectal injection. Quinine
Solution of potassium citrate or of ammonium acetate.
Spirit of nitrous ether.
Strychnine.

Gastralgia.

Arsenic. Belladonna. Silver.
Bismuth and pepsin, after meals.
Bromides or valerian.
Counter-irritation.
Cannabis indica. Hoffman's anodyne.

Gastralgia (*continued*).

Hot applications
Spirit of chloroform

Gastric Catarrh, Acute.

Cocaine (in vomiting). Diet.
Effervescing draughts. Ice.
Milk, with lime-water (peptonized).
Seidlitz powder, one-fourth of one every fifteen minutes.
Sodium bicarbonate, with gentian.

Gastric Catarrh, Chronic.

Bismuth subnitrate. Nux vomica.
Diet, koumyss, light broths
Lavage or hot-water potations
Silver nitrate and hyos. vanus.
Strontium lactate or bromide

Gastrectasis.

Cod-liver oil.
Electricity.
Enemas, nutrient.
Gentian and calumba.
Iodide of iron, lactophosphate of lime, phosphate of sodium
Lavage. Massage. Strychnine.

Gastric Ulcer.

Arsenic and Opium. Bismuth.
Counter-irritation.
Ergot or cracked ice.
Milk diet or rectal feeding. Rest.
Silver nitrate, with hyoscyamus, opium, or belladonna in pill

Gonorrhœa.

Argyrol (5 to 25 per cent.) injections.
Benzoic acid, with cannabis indica.
Cocaine (4 per cent. sol.) in urethra.
Conaiba. Cubeb. Argonin (2 per cent.).
Hydrastis, locally and internally
Chloral and bromides for priapism
Mercuric chloride (1 to 20,000 or 1 to 40,000), to flush urethra.
Syrup of ferrous iodide in arthritis.
Sandalwood oil. Santyl
Sodium bicarbonate
Antigonococcic serum hypodermically in arthritis
Zinc sulphate injections (gr ½ to oz.).

Gout.

Blisters, flying. Chloroform liniment.
Cod-liver oil. Water
Colchicum, wine of root.
Fowler's solution of arsenic.
Ichthyol ointment to painful joints.
Iodide of iron and cod-liver oil.
Iodide of potassium, with colchicum.
Iodine, ointment or tincture.
Lithium carbonate or citrate, internally, locally.
Morphine. Piperazine. Phenocoll.
Strontium salts. Tetra-ethyl-ammonium.

Hay Fever.

Arsenic. Opium. Adrenal gland.
Atropine, gr. $\frac{1}{150}$, repeated once in two hours. Mineral acids.
Climate. Sodium salicylate.
Cocaine, 2–4 per cent. solution, atomized in nose. Physical exercise.
Cotton plug in nostrils.

Headache.

Treat cause.
Antipyrin. Antifebrin.
Bromides. Croton chloral.
Caffeine, with bromide.
Capsicum plaster, to neck.
Refraction, if eye-strain.
Ergot, if congestion
Gelsemium. Guarana.
Heavy magnesium.
Hydrobromic acid. Methylene-blue.
Mustard foot-bath.
Nux vomica, in sick headache.
Phenacetin. Purge or emetic.
Sodium bicarbonate.

Hematemesis.

Rest. Adrenalin. Alum whey.
Ergot, hamamelis, or ipecac.
Ice, cracked
Iron, tincture of chloride, or turpentine, internally.
Lead acetate with morphine or opium.
Silver nitrate, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$, in pill.
Tannic acid, gr. 20 to drachm of water.

Hematuria.

Rest.
Camphor, gr. 10 to 20, in pill.
Ergot. Gallic acid, gr. 20.
Hamamelis, injected. Quinine.
Adrenalin injection or irrigation.
Turpentine. Stypticin.

Hemoptysis.

Absolute rest. Alum (gr. 20 to ounce), in spray. Calcium chloride.
Cup or strap extremities.
Ergot, fluid extract. Gallic acid.
Ice over heart.
Ipecac, in small doses.
Morphine, hypodermically.
Turpentine or erigeron oil.

Hemorrhage, Intestinal.

Enemas, styptic. Ice to abdomen.
Ice, by mouth, and Monsel's salt, gr. 8, in pill. Ice-water injections.
Lead acetate and camphor.
Liquid food (peptone or beef-juice) absorbed from stomach. No milk.
Sulphuric acid.
Tannic acid and opium. Turpentine.

Incontinence of Urine.

Antiseptic fluids, to cleanse bladder.
Arsenic, with nux vomica.

Incontinence of Urine (*continued*).

Belladonna with bromide.
Catheterization, if due to retention
Circumcision. Elevation of hips.
Ergot. Hyoscyamus. Strychnine.
Nitre and potassium citrate.
Rhus aromatica, in children.

Insomnia.

Bromide of potassium.
Bath, hot or cold
Chloral, if not due to pain.
Chloralamide. Chloralose.
Croton-chloral. Methylene blue.
Food at night.
Hot-water bags to feet, cold to head.
Hyoscine. Veronal.
Morphine, with chloral. Paraldehyde. Opium, to relieve pain.
Remove indigestion.
Somnal. Ethyl carbamate.
Sulphonmethane. Sulphonethylmethane. Veronal. Medinal.
Valerian, in nervousness.

Intermittent Fever.

Arsenic.
Calomel. Guaiacol.
Ice-pack, if fever excessive.
Iodine. Methylene-blue
Podophyllin, preceding quinine.
Quinine.

Iritis.

Atropine.
Ice compress.
Eserine.
Iodide of potassium, with mercury.
Leeches and heat, to relieve pain.
Mercury, by inunction.

Keratitis, Interstitial.

Antiseptic lotions.
Antisyphilitic treatment.
Atropine.

Keratitis, Phlyctenular.

Atropine.
Boracic acid, solution.
Cold-water douche.
Tonics and alteratives.
Yellow oxide of mercury ointment

Laryngitis, Acute.

Calomel, followed by saline purges.
Ice, externally.
Inhalation from steaming water of compound tincture of benzoin, with paregoric.
Voice not to be used.

Laryngitis, Subacute.

Cold compress, externally.
Inhalations of recent vapor of ammonium chloride.
Zinc sulphate (gr. 4 to ounce), spray

Leucorrhœa.

Alum or boric acid, douche.
Belladonna, with tannic acid, applied on cotton. Hematoxylon.
Hot sitz-bath, or vaginal injections.
Hydrastis injections. Lyso. injections.
Iron, with tonics.
Potassium permanganate, as injection
Tampon, iodoform and tannic acid.
White-oak bark, or tannic acid and glycerin. Lead acetate.

Lumbago.

Acupuncture. Ammonium bromide.
Atropine (gr. $\frac{1}{80}$), morphine (gr. $\frac{1}{4}$), into muscle. Acetphenetidin.
Chloroform liniment.
Foot-bath and Dover's powder.
Ice-bag or ether spray to loins.
Ironing back with laundry-iron
Massage. Monobromated camphor.
Mustard or capsicum plaster.
Potassium iodide or salicylic acid.

Mania.

Anæsthetics or apomorphine.
Bromides. Methylene blue.
Cannabis indica, with bromides.
Chloral, if kidneys healthy.
Cimicifuga, after confinement.
Cold douche to head
Hyoscine hydrobromate. Morphine.
Tonics, if after typhoid, etc.

Mastitis.

Belladonna, to breast.
Breast-pump, if milk persists.
Compression. Incision, if pus.
Purges. Cataplasm of Kaolin.

Meningitis, Acute.

Belladonna.
Blister early.
Bromides and chloral.
Calomel, with opium.
Ergot.
Ice-bag to head.
Leeches. Venesection.

Migraine.

Bromide of sodium, with caffeine.
Cannabis indica. Croton chloral.
Gelsemium, with cannabis indica.
Hyoscyamus, with calomel.
Salicylic acid. Aspirin.

Myalgia.

Ammonium chloride or bromide.
Clove oil, added to liniment.
Electricity. Heat.
Iodide of potassium or salicylates.
Massage. Dover's powder

Nasal Catarrh.—See "CORYZA."

Neuralgia.

Aconitine. Gelseminine. Aspirin.

Neuralgia (*continued*).

Acupuncture. nerve-stretching or neurectomy.
Cold salt-solution hypodermically.
Bromide of potassium, with caffeine.
Camphor and chloral liniment, locally.
Cimicifuga, in ovarian.
Castor oil
Freezing parts with ether.
Hydrocyanic acid, in intestinal
Hyoscyamine.
Iodide of potassium.
Iron and arsenic.
Morphine, injected locally.
Mustard plaster
Nux vomica Nitroglycerin
Peppermint oil or menthol, locally
Phenacetin. Antipyrin. Acetanilide.
Phosphorus.
Quinine.
Specific remedies.
Turkish bath.

Night-Sweats.

Agaricin.
Belladonna or atropine.
Camphoric acid.
Ergot. Gallic acid.
Hot bath at bedtime. Hyoscine
Picrotoxin (gr. $\frac{1}{30}$) or strychnine
Pilocarpine.
Sulphuric acid, with morphine

Pericarditis.

Alcohol, digitalis, or caffeine
Aspiration, gradual.
Blister, over præcordium.
Calomel, with opium.
Iodide of potassium.
Jalap or elaterium, or saline purge
Leeches or ice-bag, over præcordium.

Peritonitis, Acute.

Belladonna and opium.
Ice-bag.
Leeches or mustard plaster.
Pancreatinized milk.
Section.
Turpentine stupes.

Pleurisy.

Aspiration. Cataplasm of Kaolin
Blisters. Sinapisms. Leeches.
Digitalis or pilocarpus.
Elaterium or jalap.
Ice-poultice or jacket.
Iodine or guaiacol, locally.
Iodide of potassium.
Salicylates.
Saline purges. Strap chest.

Pneumonia.

Alcohol. Antipneumococcic serum.
Ammonium salts. Turpentine.
Blisters. Turpentine stupe.
Cardiac and respiratory stimulants
Cups, wet or dry. Calcium chloride.

Pneumonia (*continued*).

Digitalis. Dover's powder as sedative.
Ice-poultice or lamb's-wool jacket.
Leeching, bleeding, cardiac sedatives.
Mustard plaster. Oxygen inhalations.
Nitrites. No antipyrin.
Saline solution by hypodermoclysis.
Strychnine. Guaiacol.

Post-partum Hemorrhage.

Abdominal massage.
Ergot. Ether, hypodermically.
Hot intra-uterine douche.
Suture, if due to laceration.
Tampooning with iodoform gauze.
Tampon with gauze saturated with solution of adrenalin.
"Turn out that clot."

Pruritus.

Arsenic, quinine, bitter tonics, cod-liver oil.
Calomel and lard, locally.
Carbolic acid, well diluted, locally.
Cocaine. Heat.
Cold douche and injections.
Diabetic treatment.
Goulard's extract, dilute.
Hydrocyanic acid, locally.
Mercuric chloride, 1 : 250, as wash.
Silver nitrate, locally, preceded by cocaine. Resorcinol, locally.
Sodium bicarbonate or borax.

Psoriasis.

Anthrarobin. Aristol. Arsenic.
Baths of sulphides.
Chrysarobin, internally, or ointment.
Gallic acid ointment. Thyroid extract.
Resorcin. Ichthyol. Thiol.

Puerperal Fever.

Bichloride of mercury (1 to 5000) or creolin (2 per cent.) solutions.
Curette, to remove membranes.
Salines, if peritonitis develops.
Celiotomy, if peritonitis develops.
Nutriment and alcoholic stimulants.
Iodine and carbolic acid applied to ulcerated wounds.

Rheumatism, Acute.

Rest.
Alkalies and quinine.
Blisters over joints.
Cimicifuga. Aspirin.
Cold applications, if hyperpyrexia.
Iron, tincture of chloride.
Oil of gaultheria. Acetopyrine.
Potassium iodide. Phenocoll.
Rhus toxicodendron.
Salicin or salicylic acid and its salts.
Sodium bicarbonate, applied on lint.
Salol. Phenacetine.

Rheumatism, Chronic.

Arsenic. Blisters, repeated.
Baths of sulphides. Turkish baths.
Cod-liver oil. Dry hot air.
Ichthyol.
Iodine, locally.
Mistura ferro-salicylata. Kefir.
Potassium iodide, colchicum, and sarsaparilla.
Veratrine ointment.

Rickets.

Cod-liver oil. Dessic. supraren. gland.
Cool sponging.
Iodide of iron. Oxygen inhalation.
Lime salts, phosphorus.
Quinine, cod-liver oil, nux vomica.

Scarlet Fever.

Alcohol.
Ammonium acetate.
Carbolic acid in benzoated lard, vaseline, cosmolin, or almond oil, locally.
Chloral.
Cold sponging.
Ice-bag or rubber head-coil.
Jalap, with potassium bitartrate.
Pilocarpine.
Peroxide of hydrogen, locally.
Strychnine, iron, simple bitters, quinine, or Basham's mixture.
Warm, wet pack.
Water, pure, in large amounts.

Sciatica.

Blister or cautery.
Cod-liver oil. Castor oil. Aspirin.
Chloroform, ether, or osmic acid, deeply injected.
Ether or rhigolene, sprayed.
Ice, locally. Dry heat.
Morphine, injected.
Nerve-stretching.
Potassium iodide. Rest, with splint.
Salicylic acid and iron.

Shock.

Atropine, strychnine, or digitalis hypodermically. Alcohol. Aromatic spirit of ammonia, Hoffman's anodyne by mouth.
Adrenalin in normal salt solution by transfusion, especially valuable when due to hemorrhage. Rectal injection of normal salt solution.
Lower the head, elevate the legs, bandage limbs tightly, apply external heat.

Sore Throat.—See "Tonsillitis."

Sprains.

Cold and hot applications, alternately.
Fomentations. Rest. Plaster dressing.
Lead-water and laudanum.
Massage, followed by bandaging.

Stings and Bites.

Alkaline liquids, locally
Calmette's serum for snake-bites.
Carbolic acid. Ether.
Corrosive sublimate, with flexible collodion. Iodine, tincture, locally.
Ligature, or cleansing of wound.
Potassium permanganate hypodermically.
Vinegar, locally.

Tonsillitis.

Calomel and quinine. Guaiacol.
Guaiac, internally and as gargle.
Hydrogen peroxide, in spray.
Iron, tincture of the chloride. [gle
Salol and salicylates. Potass. chlor., gar
Red mercuric iodide to abort.

Tuberculosis.

Arsenic. Atropine, hypodermically in night-sweats.
Chlorine, by inhalation.
Oil of cloves hypodermically for excessive cough and expectoration.
Codeine. Cod-liver oil.
Compressed and rarefied air
Creosote. Guaiacol Eucalyptol.
Gavage (overfeeding).
Glycerin and water, with lemon juice.
Iodine, internally, hypodermatically, and over pleuritic spots
Iodoform, in pill and locally.
Lactic acid, locally.
Lactophosphates and hypophosphites.
Morphine and wild cherry bark.
Menthol, locally.
Nitrogenous diet.
Oxygen inhalations.
Peroxide of hydrogen.
Strychnine. Respiratory gymnastics.
Surgical measures.
Tuberculin and Tuberculocidin in selected cases.

Typhoid Fever.

Alcohol. *No antipyretic.*
Calomel. Water, freely.
Cold baths, systematically.
Enemas. Guaiacol.
Hydrochloric acid.
Morphine. Quinine
Hexamethelenamine as prophylactic.
Salol. Betanaphthol.
Turpentine in stupes, enemata, or by mouth.

Uremia.

Calomel 10 gr., elaterin $\frac{1}{10}$ gr., or saline at first appearance of symptoms.
Hot pack as a diaphoretic. Infusion of digitalis with potassium citrate as a diuretic.
Venesection 10 to 20 ounces of blood followed by transfusion of normal salt solution for coma or convulsions in acute cases of robust subjects
Chloral to control convulsions. Morphine hypodermically for convulsions in acute parenchymatous nephritis. Harmful in chronic intestinal nephritis.

Uremia (*continued*).

Varicose Veins.

Bandage. Hydrastis.
Barium chloride, internally and locally. Unna's bandage.
Hamamelis Operation

Vomiting.

Bromides, with laudanum.
Calomel (gr. $\frac{1}{6}$), ext. hyoscyami (gr. ss).
Carbolic acid, with bismuth
Cerium oxalate. Chloroform. Creosote
Cloves, oil of. Cocaine (gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{4}$.
Enemas, partially digested.
Fowler's solution.
Hydrocyanic acid, dilute
Hydrochloric acid, dilute
Ice bag. Ipecac. Lavage
Lime-water, added to milk
Mustard plaster over stomach.
Nux vomica.
Oxygen-water.
Peptonized milk and beef
Podophyllin. Position.
Seidlitz powder.

Vomiting of Pregnancy.

Arsenic.
Bromide of potassium.
Cerium oxalate.
Cocaine.
Iodine, tincture of.
Ipecac, wine.
Menthol.

Whooping Cough.

Amyl nitrite.
Antipyrin.
Laryngeal instillation of antipyrin solution, 2 per cent.
Belladonna, tincture of.
Bromoform.
Chloral. Chloroform.
Hyoscyamus
Hydrogen peroxide.
Monobromated camphor.
Quinine
Resorcin, 2 per cent. solution.

Worms.

Aspidium.
Calomel
Carbolic acid lotion, to destroy eggs
Castor oil
Chenopodium, oil of.
Kamala, drachms 1 to 2, in syrup.
Lime-water injections.
Pelletierine
Pepo.
Quassia injections.
Salicylic acid.
Santonin.
Spigelia.
Turpentine and castor oil.

LIGATION OF ARTERIES.

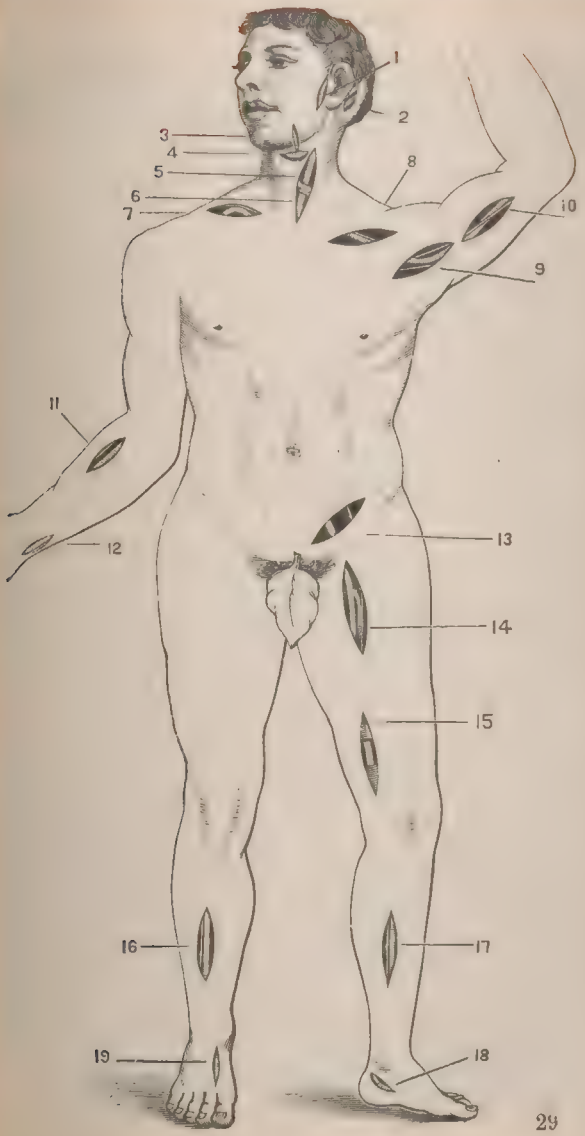
THE accompanying plate indicates the positions in which the operation of ligating arteries in their continuity is most commonly performed. There is no point at which ligatures are applied which is not represented, with the exception of a few which are very rarely chosen. With the explanations which follow, this diagram will serve as a guide to the practitioner who may be called upon in an emergency to perform an operation in regard to which he has grown somewhat rusty from want of practice.

1. Ligation of the Temporal Artery.—The temporal artery is the continuation of the external carotid from the level of the lobe of the ear to the level of the eyebrow, where it divides into its terminal branches. The point at which it is ligated is a little in front of the anterior curve of the concha. A vertical incision, about an inch in length, is made in front of the concha. The artery is easy to find, as it is very superficial at this part of its course. Its accompanying vein lies to the outer side, and the temporal branch of the auriculo-temporal nerve lies in front of it.

2. Ligation of the Occipital Artery.—The occipital artery comes off from the posterior part of the external carotid at about the level of the angle of the lower jaw. It curves backward under and to the inner side of the mastoid process, at the back of which it comes out through the attachment of the trapezius muscle, and winds in a tortuous course upward over the occipital bone. The point at which it is ligated is about an inch behind the ear. An incision, an inch and a half long, parallel to the posterior edge of the mastoid process, will expose it. Its accompanying vein lies to the outer side of it. (There are but few occasions when it is necessary to ligate this artery, as its position makes it very easy to stop the flow of blood through it by pressure with a suitable compress and bandage.)

3. Ligation of the Facial Artery.—The facial artery comes off from the external carotid just below the level of the angle of the lower jaw, and passes forward below this bone to a point just in front of the insertion of the masseter muscle. Here it sends a branch forward, the submental, while the main trunk curves up over the lower jaw and passes in a tortuous course toward the angle of the mouth. The point at which it is ligated is that at which it ascends in front of the masseter muscle. An incision an inch in length will expose it. Its accompanying vein lies to the outer side.

4. Ligation of the Lingual Artery.—The lingual artery comes off from the external carotid at the level of the great cornu of the hyoid bone; it passes forward under the posterior belly of the digastric muscle, and the stylo-glossus and hyo-glossus muscles, to the root of the tongue, and thence to its further distribution. It is in some respects the most difficult artery to ligate in the whole body. The point at which it is ligated is the second part of its course, under the hyo-glossus muscle. An incision is made about half an inch above, and parallel to, the great horn of the hyoid bone, and extending from just in front of the anterior edge of the sterno-cleido mastoid muscle to near the middle line of the neck, half an inch below the base of the jaw. The skin and subcutaneous fat having been divided, the capsule of the submaxillary gland will be met. This capsule must be divided, and the gland carefully drawn up over the jaw. In doing this great care must be taken not to injure the facial artery and vein, which pass through the gland. The posterior part of the capsule of the gland must next be divided. This will expose the shining aponeurosis which constitutes the pulley of the digastric muscle and attaches it to the great horn of the hyoid bone, near the insertion of the stylo hyoid muscle. Behind these passes the hypoglossal nerve. This must be delicately detached from the sheath of the hyo glossus muscle, which lies below it, and pushed up out of the way. As the next step, fix the pulley of the digastric with a tenaculum and gently insinuate a director behind the posterior edge of the hyo-glossus muscle, and push it forward between this and the middle constrictor of the pharynx, which lies under-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neath it, in a line parallel to, and just above, the greater horn of the hyoid bone. The hyo-glossus muscle is then to be divided on the director, and the lingual artery is exposed. In placing the ligature the needle should be passed from above downward, so as not to injure the hypoglossal nerve. The important guides in this ligation are the hyoid bone, the pulley of the digastric muscle, and the hypoglossal nerve.

5 and 6. Ligation of the Common Carotid Artery.—For ligation, the common carotid artery is divided into two portions by the narrow omo-hyoid muscle, which crosses it near its middle. (Shown in the cut.) The upper portion is comparatively superficial, and occupies what on this account is called the triangle of election. The lower portion lies deeper, and occupies what for this reason is called the triangle of necessity. (The cut represents the incisions for both these ligations united.)

5. *Ligation of the Common Carotid Artery in the Triangle of Election.*—The patient should be recumbent, with the head extended and turned toward the opposite side. An incision should be made along the anterior edge of the sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle, from about an inch below the angle of the lower jaw to a little below the cricoid cartilage. The superficial fascia, the platysma-myoides muscle, and the deep fascia are then to be divided on a director. The sterno-mastoid muscle must then be held back, and the deep layer of the deep fascia picked up and carefully divided on a director. This will expose the sheath of the blood-vessels, and perhaps the *descendens noni* nerve. Avoiding the latter, the sheath of the vessels is to be picked up with forceps and nicked with a scalpel. A director is then to be introduced, and the sheath slit up upon it. The artery is now to be separated from the internal jugular vein, which lies to the outer side, and from the pneumogastric nerve, which lies back of and between the artery and vein. The ligature should be passed from without inward.

6. *Ligation of the Common Carotid Artery in the Triangle of Necessity.*—The position of the patient should be the same as for the operation just described. The incision should be made along the inner edge of the sterno-mastoid muscle, and from the middle of the neck to the top of the sternum. The skin, superficial fascia, and platysma-myoides muscle are to be divided. Then the deep fascia is to be divided on a director, avoiding injury to the anterior jugular vein. When the edges of the wound are drawn asunder, another layer of the deep fascia will be exposed, which must be lifted with forceps, nicked, and then carefully divided on a director. Under this lies the sheath of the blood-vessels, and upon it the *descendens noni* nerve. The subsequent steps of the operation are the same as those described for ligation in the triangle of election.

7. Ligation of the Subclavian Artery.—The point of election for ligation of this artery is the outer side of the scalenus anticus muscle. An incision is made parallel to and just above the clavicle, from the outer half of the clavicular insertion of the sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle to the anterior edge of the trapezius muscle, taking care not to go deep enough to cut the external jugular vein. The skin, superficial fascia, and the platysma-myoides muscle are to be divided. Then the external jugular vein is to be drawn aside. If this be impossible, it must be divided between two ligatures. The loose connective tissue must now be carefully broken up with a director and a search made for the artery. It must be remembered that it lies to the outer side of the scalenus anticus muscle and to the inner side of the cords of the brachial plexus. When found, it is to be very cautiously separated from its attachments to the pleura, and the ligature passed from below upward. The greatest care is necessary to avoid injuring the vein or the pleura, or including a nerve in the ligature.

8 and 9. Ligation of the Axillary Artery.—This artery is ligated in its first portion just after passing over the first rib, and in its third portion in the axilla.

8. *Ligation of the First Portion of the Axillary Artery.*—The arm is drawn away from the side, and an incision about three inches in length is made in the line which marks the division between the upper and lower parts of the pectoralis major muscle. The superficial and deep

fasciæ must be divided on a director. The muscular interspace is then to be sought for, and the two parts of the muscle separated, working up toward the clavicle, and not directly backward. As this is done, the arm should be brought back to the side, so as to relax the parts. The costo-coracoid membrane is next to be found and opened on a director. The artery lies beneath it. It is to be carefully isolated from the axillary vein, which lies on its inner, or lower, side, and the axillary nerves, which lie to its outer side. The ligature should be passed from within outward, or from below upward.

9. *Ligation of the Axillary Artery in the Axilla.*—This is the most accessible part of the artery. It is reached by drawing the arm away from the body, and making an incision about three inches long over the course of the vessel, at the junction of the anterior and middle thirds of the axilla. The deep fascia must be divided on a director, and the artery will be found beneath it, with the axillary vein on the ulnar side (toward the back of the arm), and the median nerve on the radial side (toward the front of the arm). The ligature should be passed from the ulnar toward the radial side, so as not to injure the vein.

10. Ligation of the Brachial Artery, in the middle of the arm.—An incision about two inches in length is to be made along the inner edge of the swell of the biceps muscle, at the middle of the arm. After dividing the skin and superficial fascia, and any fat that may be met with, the fibrous membrane which encloses the biceps muscle will be encountered. This is to be divided on a director, and the loose connective tissue along the edge of the muscle broken up, when the artery will be exposed. Care must be taken not to divide the median nerve, which crosses the brachial artery near its middle, passing from the radial toward the ulnar side, and not to include it in the ligature. The venæ comites lie one on each side of the artery.

11. Ligation of the Radial Artery, in the upper third.—An incision is to be made in a line drawn from the middle of the bend of the elbow to the point at which the pulse can be felt at the wrist. The median vein is to be avoided in incising the superficial fascia. When the deep fascia has been exposed, a yellow line, marking the division between the supinator longus, on the radial side, and the pronator radii teres, on the ulnar side, is to be looked for. The fascia is to be opened along this line, nd the artery will be found below it. The radial nerve lies to the radial side of the artery, but so far away as to be in little danger of being injured.

12. Ligation of the Ulnar Artery, in the lower third.—An incision is to be made in the depression between the flexor sublimis digitorum and the flexor carpi ulnaris, just above the carpus. The skin and superficial fascia are to be divided, and then the deep fascia is to be picked up with the forceps and divided on a director. The artery will be found lying on the pronator quadratus, alongside the tendon of the flexor carpi ulnaris, with the ulnar nerve on its ulnar side. The ligature should be passed from the ulnar toward the radial side, avoiding the nerve.

13. Ligation of the External Iliac Artery.—An incision is to be made nearly parallel to Poupart's ligament, and about an inch above it, extending from about an inch above the anterior superior spinous process of the ilium to a point near the external abdominal ring. This incision should curve slightly upward at both ends. The skin and superficial fascia are to be divided, and ligatures to be applied to any vessels which bleed. The tendon of the external oblique muscle is to be divided, and then the internal oblique and the transversalis muscles. The separation of the transversalis fascia is a work of the utmost delicacy, to be effected with the forceps and the finger, the latter restraining and protecting the peritoneum. A finger passed down into the pelvis through the opening will discover the artery. The accompanying iliac vein lies to the inner side of the artery, and the anterior crural nerve at some distance to its outer side. The ligature should be passed from within outward.

14. Ligation of the Femoral Artery in Scarpa's Triangle.—The point of election for ligation of the femoral artery is at the apex of Scarpa's triangle. To accomplish it, the leg should be flexed at the knee, and the thigh slightly flexed upon the abdomen, abducted and rotated

outward, so as to lie on its outer side. An incision should then be made, over the course of the artery, in a line bisecting Scarpa's triangle from the middle of its base to its apex. This incision should be about three inches long, and its middle should be over the apex of the triangle. The skin, superficial fascia, and fat having been divided, the inner edge of the sartorius muscle must be found and drawn outward. The artery will now be found, with the vein to the inner side and a little behind it, and several nerves on the outer side. The artery should be carefully isolated after opening its sheath, and the ligature passed from within outward.

15. Ligation of the Femoral Artery in Hunter's Canal.—This rare ligation is performed by placing the limb in the position for the preceding operation, and making an incision from the apex of Scarpa's triangle toward the back part of the internal condyle of the femur, avoiding the saphena vein. After passing through the skin, superficial fascia, and fat, the deep fascia will be seen, binding down the sartorius muscle. This membrane is to be opened on a director and the muscle drawn backward. This will disclose the aponeurotic sheath which covers the femoral artery at this point. This sheath must be opened, and the artery will be exposed. In ligating it, care must be taken not to injure the long saphenous nerve, which accompanies it, or the femoral vein, which here lies behind it and toward its outer side. The ligature should be passed very carefully from without inward.

16. Ligation of the Anterior Tibial Artery, in the middle third.—An incision is to be made, about three inches long, in a line passing from a point midway between the tubercle of the tibia and the head of the fibula, to a point midway between the two malleoli. When the deep fascia has been reached, a yellow line may be found, indicating the septum between the tibialis anticus muscle and the extensor longus digitorum. Along this line the aponeurosis is to be divided on a director, and the two muscles carefully separated until the extensor proprius pollicis is met with, when this is to be separated from the tibialis anticus until the artery is reached. It is accompanied by two venæ comites, which it is not important to regard if they are difficult to separate from the artery. The anterior tibial nerve lies either in front or at the outer side of the artery. To avoid injuring it, it should be pressed to the outer side of the wound and the ligature should be passed from without inward.

17. Ligation of the Posterior Tibial Artery, in the middle third.—An incision three inches long is to be made parallel to the inner border of the tibia and about half an inch back of it, and carried down to the superficial fascia. This is to be carefully opened, avoiding injury to the internal saphenous vein and nerve, which lie in the track of the wound. They must be found and drawn aside. Then the deep fascia is to be divided on a director, and the inner border of the soleus muscle is be pressed away from the tibia, when the vessel will be exposed. It is accompanied by two venæ comites and the posterior tibial nerve, which lies to the fibular side of it. The veins and nerve being separated from the artery, the ligature should be passed from the fibular toward the tibial side.

18. Ligation of the Posterior Tibial Artery behind the Internal Malleolus.—A slightly curving incision an inch and a half long is to be made behind the internal malleolus, and about half-way between it and the tendo Achillis. The skin and superficial fascia having been divided, the deep fascia is to be lifted and divided on a director. The artery will then be exposed, accompanied by its venæ comites, and the posterior tibial nerve, which lies to the back of it and toward the fibular side. The ligature should be passed from behind forward.

19. Ligation of the Dorsalis Pedis Artery.—An incision an inch long is to be made on the back of the foot between the inner tendon of the extensor brevis digitorum and the outer side of the tendon of the extensor longus pollicis. (These tendons can be mapped out by manipulating the great toe.) After dividing the skin, the superficial fascia, and the deep fascia, the artery will be exposed. The continuation of the anterior tibial nerve lies to the fibular side of the artery. The ligature should be passed from the fibular toward the tibial side.

THE

PRACTITIONER'S

VISITING LIST.

RECORDS OF PRACTICE.

FOR THIRTY PATIENTS PER WEEK.

1909

NAME.	Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
						1	2

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.

NAME. 1910	Su. 3	M. 4	Tu. 5	W. 6	Th. 7	F. 8	Sa. 9
Miss Conchman	C						
Miss R. Cambridge		C					
Miss Wells Reading		C					
Mrs Thornton			C				
Miss Morrell Rid College				C			
Jordan Rose.							C

Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.
2 2 0		[illegible]
20 0 0		
2 -		[illegible]
2 2		
31 10		

1	[illegible]	62. 10 0
2	[illegible]	2 2 0
3	Mrs Wells	20. 0. 0
4	Mrs Thomas	2
5	Dom Bk	44 .0. 3
6	al Dreiling	61 11 7
7	Mrs Mercalle	2 2 0
6	A J Pfeiffer	20. 0. 0
7	Sachs Bros	31 10 0
9	Mackay cattle (#11)	23. 6. 0
10	A W P. Cambridge	2 2 0
11	Cobs yards	25. 0. 0
12	Mrs Mallo	2. 2 0
13	Kenneth Mackay	2. 2 0
14	Mrs Graham	2. 2 0
15	Mrs Lecan [illegible]	2 2. 0
16	Mrs Calder	5 4 0
17	Mrs Humphries	3. 3 0

NAME.	Su. 10	M. 11	Tu. 12	W. 13	Th. 14	F. 15	Sa 16
Walter E Mills 33 Hawks Rd				C			
Kenneth Ina Rangers				C			
Mrs C Banbury				C			
Mrs Leonard Hayling						C	
E W Hamplin Castleard Surg						C	

Paid for Grocery

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.
2 2			
2 2			
2			
2 2			
3 3			

Hotel Grand Haven

NAME	Sun. 17	M 18	Tu 19	W. 20	Th 21	F 22	Sa 23

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total	MEMORANDA.

NAME.	Su. 24	M. 25	Tu. 26	W. 27	Th. 28	F. 29	Sa. 30

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.

NAME.	Su. 31	M. 1	Tu. 2	W. 3	Th. 4	F.	Sa.

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA

NAME.	Su. 7	M. 8	Tu. 9	W. 10	Th 11	F. 12	Sa. 13

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.

NAME.	Su. 14	M 15	Tu 16	W. 17	Th 18	F. 19	S. 20

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	. MEMORANDA.

NAME.	Su. 21	M. 22	Tu. 23	W. 24	Th. 25	F. 26	Sa. 27

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.

NAME.	Su. 28	M. 1	Tu. 2	W. 3	Th 4	F. 5	Sa. 6

Pleasure.

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.

NAME.	Su.	M.	Tu.	W	Th.	F.	Sa
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.

NAME.	Su. 14	M. 15	Tu. 16	W. 17	Th. 18	F. 19	Sa 20

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.

NAME.	Su. 21	M. 22	Tu. 23	W. 24	Th. 25	F. 26	Sa. 27

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA

NAME.	Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th	F.	Sa.
	28	29	30	31	1	2	

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA

NAME.	Su. 4	M. 5	Tu. 6	W. 7	Th 8	F. 9	Sa. 10

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.

NAME.	Su. 11	M. 12	Tu. 13	W. 14	Th. 15	F. 16	Sa. 17

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.

NAME.	Su. 18	M. 19	Tu. 20	W. 21	Th. 22	F. 23	Sa. 24

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.

NAME.	Su. 25	M. 26	Tu. 27	W. 28	Th. 29	F. 30	Sa. 1

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.

NAME.	Su. 2	M. 3	Tu. 4	W. 5	Th. 6	F. 7	Sa. 8

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.

NAME.	Su.	M.	Tu	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.

NAME.	Su. 16	M. 17	Tu. 18	W. 19	Th. 20	F. 21	Sa. 22

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.

NAME.	Su. 23	M. 24	Tu. 25	W. 26	Th. 27	F. 28	Sa. 29

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA

NAME.	Su. 30	M. 31	Tu. 1	W. 2	Th 3	F. 4	Sa. 5

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.

NAME.	Su. 6	M. 7	Tu. 8	W. 9	Th 10	F. 11	Su. 12

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA

NAME.	Su. 13	M. 14	Tu. 15	W. 16	Th. 17	F. 18	Sa. 19

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.

NAME.	Su. 20	M. 21	Tu. 22	W. 23	Th. 24	F. 25	Sa. 26

Back from Merrimack on Saturday by train of Mabel W. Francis & Margery Howard came with me.

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.

NAME.	Su. 27	M. 28	Tu. 29	W. 30	Th. 1	F. 2	Sa. 3
Mrs Interlay.		c				c	
Miss Corkshutt		c					
Mr Parrish		c					
Mrs Pope		c					
Mrs. Bradfield				c			
" Jones. New Orleans.				c			
" Wilson. Cairo.				c			
J. Simon Frost. Bradford.			c			c	
Miss Underhill. Lond						c	
Miss Edelmann. Lond							c

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.
2 2			
2 2			
2 2			
2 2			
2 2			
			Remaining
2 2			not found
2 2			

NAME.	Su. 4	M. 5	Tu. 6	W. 7	Th. 8	F. 9	Sa. 10
J Bostwick. room call		C					
Capt Jacobs		C					
Dr Waldstein.		C					
Miss Amber Learnington			C				
Rev Dr J Anderson Ottawa			C				
Master Oldfield Radley	C						
Miss Ulrich.				C			
Mr Coburn.				C			
Miss Pegg St—						C	
Arthur Harris. 28 St. Pau						C	
D. E Hamilton							C
Wash. Porter. Chicago							C
Thos. Learning. Paris. Ont					C		

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.
2 2			Egypte. Mellanders brudlop pyglis
3 3			
	511		
5 0	0		
5 5	0		Statens Embetspersonalier
2 2			
2 2			
2 2			
2 2			
5 0			

NAME.	Su. 11	M. 12	Tu. 13	W. 14	Th. 15	F. 16	Sa. 17
T. Cannon. 1		C					
Mrs Wilbur Hodgdon 01		C					
71 Market Sq 01			C				
1 St Hall. Morgan. talking			C				
Hyde - Sewall C. B				C			
7 St Theodore					C		
A W Gilbert 38 St Mary's						C	
Mrs Burton 03 Chapel St						C	
Nurse. Emma C. } 01 Fairbanks						C	
Mrs Eng. } Mrs						C	

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.
7 0 0			C & H Hodges
2 2			3 Cash Communion Stock } 3 Cash

NAME.	Su. 18	M. 19	Tu. 20	W. 21	Th. 22	F. 23	Sa. 24
[illegible]			C				
[illegible]				C			
[illegible]				C			
[illegible]					C		
[illegible]		H			C		
[illegible]							C

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA
31 10			C [illegible]
10 10			
2 2			

NAME.	Su. 25	M. 26	Tu. 27	W. 28	Th. 29	F. 30	Sa. 31
Miss Sharp. Chemistry		C			PM		
Miss Burton Physics		C					
Miss Kent Hall. Head Hall		C					

Self-gov't
Plan

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.
L 2			by Express charges to [illegible] Extra charges.

NAME.	Su. 1	M. 2	Tu. 3	W. 4	Th. 5	F. 6	Sa. 7
		C					
			C				
			C				
			C				
				C			
				C			
					C		
						C	
						C	C

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA
3 3			
2 2			
1 0			

NAME.	Su. 8	M. 9	Tu. 10	W. 11	Th. 12	F. 13	Sa. 14
E H Prescott	C						

left hand.

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.

NAME.	Su. 15	M. 16	Tu. 17	W. 18	Th. 19	F. 20	Sa. 21
C/t Pres[illegible]	C	C					
Wm A Marcum			C				
[illegible]			C				
Col Blakely Southern				C			
Mrs Mattingly Jamestown Ky.				C			
Miss [illegible] Cookham					C		
Prof Dorrenberg Yale						C	
Miss Bartlett Pittsburg						C	
Mrs [illegible]							C

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.
5 " "			
2 2			
2 2			
20 0			
2 2			

NAME.	Su. 22	M. 23	Tu. 24	W. 25	Th. 26	F. 27	Sa. 28
[illegible]	C						
[illegible]	C						
[illegible]		C					

Lemon cure

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.

NAME.	Su. 29	M. 30	Tu. 31	W. 1	Th. 2	F. 3	Sa. 4
Tennen ave							
			Cornwall				

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.

NAME.	Su. 5	M. 6	Tu. 7	W. 8	Th. 9	F. 10	Sa. 11
Jo Wilson Indian		C					
Mrs James [illegible]			c				
Mrs Buchanan Windsor.			C				
Miss [illegible]					C		
[illegible]					C		
Miss Wilson					c		

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.
3 3			
437 0	0		
2 2	0		
3 3	0		
2 2	0		

NAME.	Su. 12	M. 13	Tu. 14	W. 15	Th. 16	F. 17	Sa. 18
[illegible]			C				
[illegible]			C				
[illegible]				C			
[illegible]					C		
[illegible]					C		
D. Robertson						C	
Miss Martin						C	
[illegible]						C	

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.
2 | 2			
3 | 3			
2			
2 | 2			
2 | 2			

NAME.	Su. 19	M. 20	Tu. 21	W. 22	Th. 23	F. 24	Sa. 25
Mr Corcoran · 40 rack of Sy		C					
Miss Smith Aqua · Vial Room		C					
Rev Cassell Bucca			C				
Miss Abrams Baltimore				C			
Dr Worthington Cleveland				C			
Mrs Greenshields						C	
Mrs Learning						C	
Mrs Bagley						C	
Major Myers							C
Mrs Skelcher							C

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.
2	2	0	
2	2	0	
5	5		
2	2		
			Hatherop Castle. Colin Sidebottom £2 5s.
2	2		
2	2		

NAME.	Su. 26	M. 27	Tu. 28	W. 29	Th 30	F. 1	Sa. 2
Miss Christ ride in							
Miss Christ "							
Miss Simpson							

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.
2 2			
2 1			
2 2			

NAME.	Su. 3	M. 4	Tu. 5	W. 6	Th. 7	F. 8	Sa. 9
Mrs Cambreed 071	C						
Mr [illegible]			C				
[illegible]				C			
Bruce Allen 147 Woodland 111				C			
Lawrence [illegible]							C
Miss Kelchner [illegible]							C
[illegible]							C

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.
2 2			
			Cert [illegible], 2nd sec 1 auth 1 Surgeon
2 2			
1		5	
2 2			
2 2			

NAME.	Su. 10	M. 11	Tu. 12	W. 13	Th. 14	F. 15	Sa. 16
Mrs Price - Headington	C						
Mrs Adams Ward	C						
Mrs Mossman Ospreck			C				
Mrs Hastie. 135 Banbury Rd					C		
Miss Phillips					C		
Mrs L. only.							

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.
2 | 2			
2 | 2			
2 | 2		1	

NAME.	Su. 17	M. 18	Tu. 19	W. 20	Th. 21	F. 22	Sa. 23
Mrs [illegible] child	C						
Miss [illegible]	C						
Mrs. Aiken			C				
Miss Cassard			C				
Mrs Paul Learning						C	
Mrs. Powell. Do						C	
Miss warden Learning						C	
Miss Arnold " "						C	

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.
2 12			
1 2			
			Visit & lamp £4 1
33 12			
3 3			
3 3			

NAME.	Su. 24	M. 25	Tu. 26	W. 27	Th. 28	F. 29	Sa. 30
B d Hardy .. Devizes	C						
J King Taylor .. Cobbenhall		C					
Miss Cobbe .. C sur le Rhin			C				
Jno [illegible] .. at Capt Skerrett				C			
W. S. Perry 14 rue de Savoie Paris					C		
Jno Bruce Leic					C		

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.

NAME.	Su. 31	M. 1	Tu. 2	W. 3	Th. 4	F. 5	Sa. 6
Lord Ivor Churchill Blenheim	c						
Mrs							
Sir Robt. Hadfield Sheffield							c
							c

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.
10 10			
52 10			

NAME.	Su. 7	M. 8	Tu. 9	W. 10	Th. 11	F. 12	Sa. 13
Mrs Cullen				C			
Mrs Guy Cameron				C			
Mrs. Eden. Littlefield				C			
Mrs Gilbert Gray					C		
Mrs. Graham. 350 Bank St		not here.				C	

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.
£ 2			
5 0 0			

Trav Sch - Returns

Ave 3 years:

Income	£1000
Rydlen	520
Professorship	513
Prudence	930
	£2963

St Cuth
1 all income for Trav.
2 Stipend
3 Prof Expenses 500
4 Trav Expenses 250

NAME.	Su. 11	M. 15	Tu. 16	W. 17	Th. 18	F. 19	Sa. 20
Miss B Astin	C						
Miss De La Hay Bamford	C						
Miss B [illegible]			C				
Miss [illegible]				C			
Lady [illegible]							

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.
2	2		
52	0	0	

NAME.	Su. 21	M. 22	Tu. 23	W. 24	Th. 25	F. 26	Sa. 27
[illegible]				C			
[illegible]				C			

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.

NAME.	Su. 28	M. 29	Tu. 30	W. 1	Th. 2	F. 3	Sa. 4
Mrs Dreg	C						
Miss Harcourt. Trinity					C		

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.

NAME.	Su. 5	M. 6	Tu. 7	W. 8	Th. 9	F. 10	Sa. 11
[illegible]		C					
[illegible]			C				
[illegible]						C	
[illegible]							C
[illegible]							

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.
2			
2			

NAME.	Su. 12	M. 13	Tu. 14	W. 15	Th. 16	F. 17	Sa. 18
Mr. [illegible]							
Mrs Dun			C				
Mr Robertson D.F.				C			
Miss [illegible] Miller				C			
Mrs Jett					C		

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total	MEMORANDA.
10 11			
2 7			

NAME.	Su. 19	M. 20	Tu. 21	W. 22	Th. 23	F. 24	Sa. 25
Rev. J Ke		c					
Dr Munro. Chelsea		c					

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.
L 2			

NAME.	Su. 26	M. 27	Tu. 28	W. 29	Th. 30	F. 31	Sa.
[illegible]			C				
[illegible]				C			
[illegible]					C		

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

GENERAL MEMORANDA

Name of Father.	Age	Name of Mother.	Age	End Last Menst.	Date Expid Conf't.	Date Deliv'd.

NAME OF CHILD.	No.	Sex	Race.	Weight	Length	Presentation	ADDRESS.

Name of Father.	Age.	Name of Mother.	Age.	Date Last Menst.	Date Expec. Confn.	Date Del.	

NAME OF CHILD. [illegible] ADDRESS

Name of Father.	Age	Name of Mother.	Age	End Last Menst.	Date Expid. Conf't.	Date Deliv'd.

NAME OF CHILD.	No.	Sex	Race.	Wght.	Lgth	Presentation	ADDRESS.

Name of Father	Age	Name of Mother.	Age	Date Last Menst.	Date Expct Confn	Date Del

Name of Child	Sex	Date	Time	Address.

Name of Father.	Age	Name of Mother.	Age	End Last Menst.	Date Expid. Conf't.	Date Del'd.

Name of Child.	No.	Sex	Race.	Weight.	Length.	Presentation.	Address.

Name of Father.	Name of Mother	Age	Born	Date Entered	Date Died

NAME OF CHILD.	No.	Race	Sex	Address

NAME.	DATE.	RESULT.

NAME	DATE.	RESULT.

NAME.	DATE.	RESULT.

Vaccinations.

NAME.	DATE.	RESULT.

NAME AND ADDRESS OF DECEASED.	AGE. Y.	M.	D.	COLOR.

Mr'd.Single Widowed	PLACE AND CAUSE OF DEATH.	DATE.

NAME AND ADDRESS OF DECEASED.	AGE. Y.	M.	D.	COLOR.

Mr'd, Single or Widowed.	PLACE AND CAUSE OF DEATH	DATE.

ADDRESSES OF PATIENTS.

ADDRESSES OF PATIENTS

ADDRESSES OF PATIENTS.

ADDRESSES OF PATIENTS.

ADDRESSES OF NURSES.

Bill Sent.	NAME.	Amount Charged.	Amount Paid.	When Paid

Bill Sent.	NAME.	Amount Charged	Amount Paid.	When Paid.

Bill Sent.	NAME.	Amount Charged.	Amount Paid.	When Paid.

	Bill Sent	NAME	Amount Charged	Amount Paid	When Paid

Bill Sent.	Name.	Amount Charged.	Amount Paid.	When Paid.
Jan 1	Eveline	£	62 10 0	
" 6	Dunn Bill		4 0 3	
"	Mrs Allen		5 0 0	
4	Allen Campbell		3 3 0	
6	Mellay Cable		25 0 0	
12	Lady Holford		5 5 0	
"	Mrs L Sampson		12 0 0	
"	Ch Ct.		25 0 0	
"	C Wetherman		21 0	
"	Agencies Bill		32 19 5	
28	Mrs Jennen		5 5 0	
Feb 2nd	Mrs Richardson		5 5 0	
"	Mrs Slaney Ward		5 5	
"	Mrs Wetherman		5 5	
"	Cumbers Telegram		5 5	
"	Mrs Simmons		3 3	
	Mutt & Gull		52 10	
15	Coms Gas		26 0	
	Mr Bill		98 17	
	Bill marked		51 7 5	
10	Mrs Johnson		10 0 0	
	Mrs Kemp		20 0	
	Mrs Ormond		20 0	
	A T Kemp		250 0	
March 1	Eveline		62 10	
7	Dunn Bill		48 0	
8	Mrs Du Mont		105 0	
"	H K Lewis Agencies		20 0	
	Com. Cable		20 0	
			1049 11 0	

BILL SENT.	NAME.	AMOUNT CHARGED.	AMOUNT PAID	WHEN PAID
	Ch. ct.		£ 1049 1 0	
	Commissioners Sm		25 0 0	
10	Mrs Russell		2 2 0	
20	Jos RR		95 3 0	
"	Mrs Lennon		1 1 0	
"	Mrs E E Jackson		25 0 0	
"	Mr Blunt		5 0 0	
"	Mr Lord M.C		10 0 0	
Jan	Mr Rees		5 0 0	
4	Mr Tees		20 0 0	
"	The Barnes		20 0 0	
"	Mrs Mensham		20 0 0	
10	Mrs Magd. Hospl.		20 0 0	
	Mrs Lovegh.		0 0	
July	Revenue		62 10 0	
	Appleton & Co (Bills)		272 0 0	
	Mr Dudley		2 2 0	
"	Mrs Cockshutt		2 2 0	
	Mr Barrett		2 2 0	
	Mrs Rose		2 2 0	
	Mrs Wendenhall		2 2 0	
	Mrs Andrews		2 2 0	
	Mrs Bradford		2 2 2	
)	Archdeacon Stopend		61 15 0	
"	Bank Bill		45 3 0	
	Mrs Bros (Bills)		457 0 0	
5	Mr Barham		2 2 0	
	Capt Tait		3 3 0	
6	Mr Anderson		5 0 0	
			£ 1847 0 0	

Bill Sent.	NAME.	Amount Charged.	Amount Paid.	When Paid.
		£ /	0	0
Feb 7	Col. Hamilton Buffalo.		614	3
6	H R [illegible]		5 5	0
6	Mr Wilkinson		2 2	0
6	Mr Crowe.		2 2	0
9	Molloy cable.		20 0	0
9	Mrs Hy H.		2 2	0
9	Mrs Hunter		2 2	0
10	Mrs Parker		5 0	0
11	Molloy cable Tur. Gab		25 0	0
13	J Swan Trust		42 0	0
14	Mrs Hall		7 0	0
15	Mr [illegible]		2 2	0
18	Ch Ch.		25 0	0
18	Grant & Trust		1 3	9
19	Fairbrother wrecks		6 6	0
20	Wilson Lyd.		31 10	0
21	Mrs Cross		2 2	0
21	Mr Hawker		10 10	0
22	[illegible]		3 3	0
26	Mrs Burton		2 2	
27	Mrs Du Bourg		2 2	0
28	Agamemnon Blatch		23 1	4
Aug 1st	Mr Green		3 3	0
2	Mr Wilson		5 5	0
4	Mrs Wright		3 3	0
4	Lady Hutchinson		3 3	0
4	Mr [illegible]		2 2	0
5	[illegible]		21 0	
			£ 2712 1	6

Cash Account.

1911	NAME.	AMOUNT CHARGED.	AMOUNT PAID.	AMOUNT PAID.
		£	27 12 13	0
11	Flowers & Co.		7	0
	Subs 15/		98 17	0
17	[illegible]		2	0
"	Dr. Mackenzie		2	0
20	Miss Milligan		20 0	0
"	Col Hartley		2	0
20	[illegible] Bartlett		2 2	0
Oct 11	[illegible]		11	5
	[illegible]		5	0
	Cowdens Szechenyi		5 0	0
5	[illegible]		3 3	0
7	Mr [illegible]		43 0	0
7	Miss Neill		2 2	0
9	[illegible]		1	0
"	Mrs Cathcart		2 2	0
"	Miss Bell		2 2	0
15	Scenes & Characteristics		2 13	4
"	Mr Moore		2 2	0
18	[illegible] Groves		3 3	0
	Mills		42 0	0
18	Mr Gilchrist		2 2	0
26	Mr Cook Scott		206 0	0
"	Miss Marden		2 2	0
"	Mr Scott		2 2	0
21	Mr Corcoran		2 2	0
"	Miss A. Smith		2 2	0
22	Uffelton & Co Klebs T.B. book		5 5	0
"	Miss Williams		5	0
		£	324 18	0

Bill Sent.	Name.	Amount Charged.	Amount Paid.	When Paid.
	Forward		£ 3245 18 0	
Sept. 22	H Carson		57 6 0	
" 23	H K Secon. Algernon		12 15 8	
"	Mrs Greenshields		2 2 0	
25	Mrs S Belcher		2 2 0	
29	Mrs Lemming		25 0 0	
30	Mrs Preston		63 0 0	
1	Mrs Clark		4 4 0	
"	Alabama Student (£61.1)		91 8 1	
Oct. 1st	Invoice		62 10 0	
"	Mrs Sampson		2 2 0	
2	Bt Dominion		£1 0 0	
"	Mrs Bagley		30 0 0	
5	Mrs Mennyglen		2 2 0	
6	Mrs allen		2 2 0	
7	Mrs Thomas		5 0 0	
8	Mrs Belcher		2 2 0	
"	Mrs Lyttleton		2 2 0	
10	Mrs C. Thomson		2 2	
"	Dr Ch. ..... (1.8.6)		257 0 0	
"	Consumers Gas		257 0 0	
	Mackay cable		20 0 0	
14	Mrs Kettle		2 2 0	
"	Mrs Phillips		2 2 0	
15	Mrs Beasley		2 2 0	
17	Mrs Woodrow		2 2 0	
"	Mrs Nicholson		2 2 0	
18	Mrs Price		5 5 0	
			£ 3696 11 0	

Bill Sent.	Name.	Amount Charged.	Amount Paid.	When Paid
Oct.	Forward		£3696 11 0	
20	Schorstein Lecture		30 0 0	
22	Mr Dent		33 12 [illegible]	
"	Miss Dimmock		3 3 [illegible]	
"	Mrs [illegible]		3 3 [illegible]	
23	Jos RR (1865)		9 [illegible] 3 0	
24	J [illegible]		5 [illegible] 0	
25	McMullan & Co		50 1 0	
27	Mrs Rooby		2 2 0	
28	Wm J Berry		5 0 0	
28	[illegible]		[illegible] 2 0	
31	[illegible]		[illegible] 0	
Nov 3	Marlboro		10 10 0	
6	Turtheng Hadfield		5 2 10 0	
10	Miss Eden		2 2 0	
11	Mrs Haig		5 0 0	
12	Mrs Hill		98 17 0	
16	Mrs Oakley		2 2 0	
7	Mrs de la Hay		15 15 0	
20	Appleton & Co. (Bond)		123 8 0	
"	Lady Hadfield		5 2 10 0	
22	Cameron		2 2 0	
27	[illegible] & Co Schools		9 0 0	
"	Mrs [illegible]		2 2 0	
"	Mrs Twomey		4 2 0	
	Col [illegible]		20 0	
"	Miss Daly		30 0 0	
Dec 1	Mr [illegible] Ireland		61 7 0	
			£4419 9 5	

Bill Sent.	NAME.	Amount Charged.	Amount Paid.	When Paid.
Dec 5	[illegible]	£ 4 4 17 9		
11	[illegible]		10 0 0	
7	[illegible]		— 0 0	
7	[illegible]		2 2 0	
"	[illegible]		2 2 0	
10	[illegible]		2 2 0	
12	[illegible]		15 0 0	
1	[illegible]		10 10 0	
14	[illegible]		2 2 0	
20	[illegible]		8 14 9	
24	[illegible]		2 2 0	
2	[illegible]		3 [illegible] 0	
30	[illegible]		2 2 0	
31	[illegible]		21 0 0	
		£ 45 25	7 2	

Cash Account.

DATE.	NAME.	AMOUNT CHARGED	AMOUNT PAID	AMOUNT PAID

Bill Sent.	NAME.	Amount Charged.	Amount Paid.	When Paid.

Bill Sent.	NAME.	Amount Charged.	Amount Paid.	When Paid

Bill Sent.	NAME.	Amount Charged.	Amount Paid.	When Paid.

BILL SENT.	NAME.	AMOUNT CHARGED.	AMOUNT PAID.	WHEN PAID

Bill Sent.	NAME.	Amount Charged.	Amount Paid.	When Paid

BILL PRESENT.	NAME.	AMOUNT CHARGED.	AMOUNT PAID.	WHEN PAID.

Bill Sent.	NAME.	Amount Charged.	Amount Paid.	When Paid

1/25 09 Agreement, Trade Lwd. £171.0.0
Jan 26. 1910 15.5-6

Mc Kendrick £205. 9. 6
353 8. 0
100 0. 6 Jan
80 0 0 Mc.

MS
Acc. no. 302
v. 10